The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,353—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 18th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	P. Edmond	12th May.
— KHIVA	2909	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	H. G. Murray	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRIN, DISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

SIX MONTHS.—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
Second Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,050
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. C. Babot	19th May.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th ,,

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th on the 1st
of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports in Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class	Rs. 500 Including	I Class	Rs. 520 Including
II do.	340 wines,	II do.	350 wines,
III do.	150 with food.	III do.	155 with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half Fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 2 and 3 p.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, Rs 95 Brighton Route Rs 80
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 70 do. ,, 58
From Naples, I do. do. ,, 145 do. ,, 130
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 95 do. ,, 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."
2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for
NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES
on the 15th May, 1882, at 6 p.m. precisely.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 10½ days and to TRIESTE to 11 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. ADRIA	P. Marcovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	Deck. Rs.
To Trieste	400	280	140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	260	255	131
To Suez	240	207	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. ADRIA	P. Marcovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day of sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

	Tons.		
CLAN GORDON	2,200	for Liverpool	about 20th May.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	,, London	,, 15th ,,
CLAN MACLEAN	2,400	,, Liverpool	,, 31st ,,

Passage money to London or Liverpool .... Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	About 20th May.
RYDAL HALL	G. Lloyd	2,700	400	,, 17th June
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 15th July

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

FOR COAST AND COMPTA.

S. S. PEARL will SAIL positively on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jyapore, Malwan, Vingoria, Chupra, Marmagon, Carwar, and Compta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 11, Meadow Street. Agent, s. s. Pearl.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. nomi.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA, OR OVERLAND TO LONDON *VIA* EITHER PORT.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Genoa .....Rs. 400
to London *via* either port. ... 500

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool Without extra charge

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sails on SATURDAY, 27th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 8th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bunlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th, May 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th May, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The Arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, Ironmy Row, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line,
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,
EX S.S. "FRANCE," OF

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand. } Cash 7 annas per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.

Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES,
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.
Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	,, 1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

No.	Outside Measures.			
No. 1	13 by 9 by 8½	Inches	..	.. Rs. 24
,, 2	14½ by 10 by 10	,,	..	.. ,, 27
,, 3	16 by 11½ by 11	,,	..	.. ,, 32
,, 4	18 by 13 by 12	,,	..	.. ,, 38
,, 5	20 by 15 by 15	,,	..	.. ,, 42
,, 6	23½ by 17½ by 16	,,	..	.. ,, 54

COOPER & CO.,
Bombay: Meadow-street. Poona: East-street.

TO LET, on or about the 15th June next, a very desirable upperstoried BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, on the west, consisting of a drawing, dining and three bed and bath rooms on the upper floor, and the same accommodation below, entirely open to the westerly sea-breeze and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill, and admirably adapted for two separate families. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held here at 3 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, the 15th instant, Mr. Gokuldas Jagmohandas will move, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he has already taken, and proposes to take, in reference to the Report of the Town Council on the subject of Assessment and Collection of the Municipality.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Offices, May 13, 1882.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
C. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.

Bombay, May 11, 1882.

CHUBB'S
PATENT GENUINE CASH BOXES.
EACH
Fitted with tray on feet.
Sizes.

6 by 4 by 2½.
7½ by 4½ by 3.
8½ by 5½ by 3½.
10½ by 6½ by 4½.
11½ by 7 by 5.
13 by 7½ by 5½.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1817.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1882, at 3 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.;

1st. To pass and confirm the audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
શા. મુલજી જેઠાની કુંપ.,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1882.

N. B.—The transfer books of the above Company will be closed from the 17th to 31st May, 1882, both days inclusive.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCOS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED from finest selected Virginian Seed Tobacco by professional American manufacturers at the Pusa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot.

CUT SMOKING MIXTURES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...1 lb. tin	2 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 12
Dark Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 4
Do. do. extra strong... ,,	1 4
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...½ lb. tin	1 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ... ,,	0 14
Dark Smoking Mixture ... ,,	0 12
Do. do. extra strong... ,,	0 12
Imperial Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 4

CHEROOTS.

Burmah Shaped.....box of 125	2 4
CIGARETTES.....box of 100	1 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY are the proprietors and absolute owners of the undermentioned plays and of the copyright thereof respectively, and the same plays are duly registered under Acts XX. of 1847 and XXV. of 1867, according to law.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that if any Theatrical Company or any company, person or persons shall publish, perform or represent, within or out of the British Jurisdiction, any of the undermentioned operas or farces, either wholly or in part, or any piracy or imitation thereof, the proprietors of the said Company will forthwith institute proceedings against such Theatrical or other company or person or persons to obtain an injunction against them or him, and also to recover damages which may be sustained by reason of any such wrongful publication, performance or representation.

Titles of Operas and Farces above referred to:—

1. Jufaye Situmgari or Ghadiki Ghdial. (Opera).
2. Hatim bin Tai or Afrural Sakhavat. (Opera).
3. Fisanai Ajaib or Javealum and Anjoomunara. (Opera.)
4. Mya Pishoo and Bibi Khutmul. (Farce).
5. Chumbali Goolab. (Farce).
6. Julsaye Dilpusund (Consert) and Furaibi Mohbut. (Farce).
7. Bholeymia or Gurbara Koostun ba roja auvul (Farce).
8. Nooroodin and Hoosunafroj. (Farce).

Dated at Bombay this 13th day of May, 1882.

KHURSHEDJEE MEHERWANJEE BALIWALLA,
DHUNJIBHOY CURSHEDJEE GADALI,
DOSSABHOY FURDOONJEE MOGUL,
Proprietors of the Victoria Theatrical Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUTTONBAI widow of the late THUCKER CULLIANJEE RAMJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, has CONTRACTED to SELL to THUCKER HARIDASS KIRPALJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from this day; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situated at Vadachee Gady or Bhandarwada-street, outside the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, and within the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhima Chuttoo, on the west by the public road known by the name of Vadachee Gady or Bhundarwada-street, on the north by the property of Damajee Pootajee, and on the south by the property of Jivibai, daughter of late Oomersey Cutchra, which said property is assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 57 and is assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 488, and formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Ruttonbai, widow, and her tenants.—Dated this 12th day of May, 1882.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15 1882.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1882.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of those MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, TREACHER AND COMPANY are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM;
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS;
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY;
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES;
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS;
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN;
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS;
BON-BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS;
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES;
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS;
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS;
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS;
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES;
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c;
CORN-FLOURS, ICINGLASS AND GELATINE;
INFANTS, INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS;
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK;
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS;
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS;
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED LISTS SHOWING GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,
(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)
CORNER OF FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS,
FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—8, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE MADE DIRECT TO
W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
"THE" WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
FOUNDED IN 1815.

Price lists may be obtained on application or post free from:—

CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Old Club House, Rampart-row W. .....Bombay.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 10, Hare-street.....Calcutta.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 16, Second Line Beach.....Madras.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Beau Parc, Upper Mall .....Lahore.

LONDON. { Export offices: 3, New London Street, Mark Lane, E.C.
West End House: Garrick House, Adelphi, W.C.
BORDEAUX, Place du Champ de Mars.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 13TH MAY, 1882
THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
will perform the sensational opera
OF
FISANAI AJAIB
AND AN AMUSING FARCE.
For further particulars please see handbills.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MANGO SEASON.—Orders registered for regular supplies of the finest MAZAGON MANGOES.—H. HAMILTON and Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

WANTED, a ROOM in the Fort. Rent about Rs. 20. Apply A. O., care of this paper.

CHEROOT DEPOT.—If you want to enjoy a good smoke try the Cheroots and Cigars of pure and wholesome tobacco, at DALAL'S, 6, Church Gate-st.

TWO BED-ROOMS available (with board) in a pleasantly situated house, with large garden, at Mazagon, J. M., this office.

MRS. S. BARNES, Midwife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, has REMOVED from Byculla Terrace to Grant-road, No. 273.

MERRYWEATHER & SON'S STEAM FIRE-ENGINE for SALE. For particulars apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

GERMAN BEER in pints. Fresh shipment just to hand, in splendid condition. Rs. 20 per case of 6 dozen, cash. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong and elegant. Further shipment just to hand. Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE at Messrs. Crawford & Co.'s rooms, on Monday, on account of the concerned, a Cottage Pianoforte by John Brinsmead and Sons, just received pr. s. s. Perim.

PONIES.—FOR SALE, cheap, a batch of strong ponies in first rate order. Mostly broken to single and double harness. Apply Bombay Livery Stable Company, Limited.

A LADY, going to England early in June, wishes to ENGAGE the SERVICES of a European who, in return for her passage money, will take charge of an infant. Apply to A. W., *Bombay Gazette*.

DERMAZYSTOS, or SKIN LINIMENT, CURES all classes of skin diseases in Dogs, Horses or Cows. For the cure of mange it has no equal. Bottles Re. 1-4 each. Prepared only by H. PHILLIPS & Co., and sold at their Pharmacy, 17, Church Gate-street.

FLORAL Wreaths, Immortelles with Crosses, Flowers, loose and without, for children and adults graves. Apply to P. Hamilton & Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, 7 Clare-road Byculla.

TO LET, airy and commodious ROOMS in Graham's Buildings, suitable for Offices. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Fort.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., Tailors, 31, Meadow-street. Fine Angola Suits, single or double breasted coat and trousers, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. Material all wool.

BILLIARDS.—Skittle or Devil's Pool, complete with Skittles, Counters, Pool Basket. Rules of the game and Diagram at Rs. 10 at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

WANTED, purchasers for 500 yards of Tweeds at 30 per cent. discount; Hats, Helmets, Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, &c., at same reduction, ALLAN'S, Hummum Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSES, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

FIRE-BRICKS & CLAY.—Just landed ex s. s. ClanLamont, Fire Bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½" Rs. 8-8 per 100; side and end Arch and Scones, Rs. 9 per 100; Fire-clay in casks, Rs. 2 per cwt.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

FOR SALE, Lee & Son's celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT, 448 lbs. net in each cask, only Rs. 9-12 per cask. Casks sewn in canvas and dammered to prevent waste in transit, 8 annas extra.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

ALL former years outdone. 5,38,609 GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES sold in 1880. A grand gold medal was awarded to the "Singer" at the Paris Exposition 1878. Buy only the Genuine, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AN experienced and thoroughly qualified ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER is desirous of an Engagement in a Mercantile firm in Bombay; at present holding a place of trust in the Punjab; of active and strictly sober habits. Excellent testimonials. Address "BOOK-KEEPER," care of Post Master, Lahore.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants of Meadow-street, have much pleasure to inform the Local and Mofussil Residents that they will shortly REMOVE their Shop to the extensive premises, "FRENCH SHOP," known as AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, Church Gate-street, and have commenced CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, intercieved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR and GRUYERE CHEESE, also BACON, 12 annas per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street and Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

COGSWELL.

THE RELATIVES of Mr. JAMES COGSWELL, late of the City of Bath, England, deceased, are REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE with Messrs. GILL and BUSH, Solicitors, 3, Miles's Buildings, Bath, England.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

THE quotation for Consols comes £102¼ from London yesterday, but Indian 4 per cents. are reduced to £84⅝ and 4½ per cents. to £91 3-16. The Bank of England returns are given as follow :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,400,000,	Unchanged
Bills discounted	£20,900,000,	Inc. £100,000
Bullion	£22,900,000,	Dec. £400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 43 per cent. ; so that the changes of the week are very slight. Copper is quoted by Reuter £1 a ton up from the lowest point, and Yellow Metal ¼d. The values now given are Yellow Metal Braziers 6½, Copper Braziers £75, and Wallaroo Copper £69-10. Linseed is quoted about 3d. per quarter lower, and the market is reported very dull.

There had been another day of heavy buying in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, and the total sales are given as 15,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were Surats. Arrivals were tending higher, and the following are those of Surats :—

Dholleras Fine, F. G. C., May-June, Canal	.....	5	31-32d.		
Dholleras Good, G. C., April-May, Cape	.....	5	5-16d.		
Comras Good, F. G. F. C., April-May, Canal	.....	5	3-16d.		
Broach Good, G. C., April-May, Cape	.....	6	9-32d.		
Broach Good, March-April	.....	6	5-32d.		

The greater activity in Cotton at home has not had very much effect on our market here. Holders have been asking a little advance. Exporters, however, have been as usual much occupied with the outgoing mail, and this has probably curtailed operations. Really good lots of Cotton have commanded some improvement in price, but superior selections cannot be said to be altered in position since yesterday.

The off-take from the Piece-goods Bazaar is reported to-day as a shade better.

COPPER.—We hear of a large sale of Braziers to arrive at Rs. 45⅝.

The market for Government Paper is flat and lower. 4 per cents. close weak at Rs. 101⅛, and 4½ at 108⅜. From Calcutta the rates wired to-day are Rs. 101⅛ and 108⅜ respectively.

In Bank shares the only change we note is an advance of Rs. 2 in Nationals, now quoted at Rs. 98. Colaba Land has been done at Rs. 775, and Port Cannings Rs. 217½. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay and Burmahs have been done at Rs. 2,480, an advance of Rs. 5, and Treacher and Co.'s at Rs. 1,005, an advance of Rs. 20.

Spinning Shares are again very strong, and there is a pretty general advance of about 5 to 15 rupees. Indeed, Dhurrumseys have advanced still more, and are now quoted Rs. 500.

Exchange closes for the mail at yesterday's rates, which we again quote. The tone to-day has been a shade stiffer with less disposition on the part of the Banks to buy.

Tel.	Demand.	3 months'	4 months'
Banks .... Is. 8 1-16d.	Is. 8¼d.	Is. 8⅛d.	Is. 8 9-32d.
	3 months'	6 months'	
Credits ..... Is. 8 13-32d			Is. 8 9-16d.
Documents ... Is. 8 7-16d.			Is. 8¼d.
Francs..... 215		217	

From Calcutta to-day the rates telegraphed are 4 months' Banks 1 8 5-16, and 6 months' Credits 1 8 9-16 for sterling. On Bombay the demand rate is 1-16 premium. The sale telegrams quote Rice, Table Rs. 2-11, Ballam Rs. 2, Gunny-bags, Twills Rs. 31-8, Plains Rs. 24-8, Tile Copper Rs. 26-8, Braziers Rs. 32, Sugar, Benares, Rs. 11-8.

Freights are unchanged ; and unfixed tonnage 3,000 tons.

Fair Bengal cotton is quoted Rs. 13-4.

Our Freight Market here is very quiet at old rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	7824
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,680	2,925	Rs. 30	775
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 3	217½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	470 1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	459
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	480
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	1,400	250	all	10	60
Calabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	987½
Dholia Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,130
Port Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	10 p. s.	3324
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	207
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	235	2.000
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	00	a	50	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Peer of the Realm, 1,182 tons, Captain J. Grieves, sailed yesterday for Leith, with a general cargo.

THE barque Eastern Chief, 401 tons, Captain J. M. Young, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE barque Chasca, 628 tons, Captain N. B. Washburn, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE steamer Simoom, 1,350 tons, Captain C. Straker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (28th April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steamer Deer Hill, 1,118 tons, Captain E. W. Crisp, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant, from West Hartlepool (7th April), with a cargo of 1,700 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Hampshire, 1,699 tons, Captain G. Jones, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Greenwood and four children and one servant, Mr. H. A. Bennet and two daughters, and Miss L. B. Bomley.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Acworth, Mr. R. Boequet, Inspector Narayen Swami, Mr. G. Greenblatt and 105 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a General cargo and the following passengers :—Sir A. Stephney, Col. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Beroor, Mrs. Price and 2 children, three second class, and 90 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Deer Hill (s)	Crisp	Hartlepool, April 7.
	Pachamba (s)	Johnston ..	Bussorah, April 28.
12	Simoom (s).....	Straker	Port Said, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Calder(s).....	Dixon	Persian Gulf.
	Coconada (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Hampshire (s)	Jones	Liverpool.
	Clyde (s).....	Edmond	London, &c.
	Peer of the Realm	Grieves	Leith.
	Eastern Chief	Young	London.

The barque Chasca, Washburn, to Liverpool, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pachamba, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Malwa, to Australia, &c.
Steamer President Garfield, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
8	Arabia (s)	Stagg	Rangoon, April 28.
	Maharaja (s)	Bullock	Colombo. May 1.
	Cormorant (s) ..	Butler	London, March 30.
	Nerbudda	Calder	Glasgow, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURE.

May 8.—Steamer Columbian.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s)—4 packages whiskey, Treacher and Co. ; 8 cases whiskey, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—49 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola ; 5 cases tobacco ; Goolamally Jeewanjee ; 508 bundles hoop iron, Goculdas Cullianjee ; 28 cases clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee ; 50 cases stout, Treacher and Co.

Clan Alpine (s)—20 drums soda, Abdul Hoosen Hiptoola and Co ; 125 cases empty sodawater bottles, D. D. Shah.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra (s)—6 packages blacking, S. C. Kotowal and Co ; 1 case beads, Adomjee Lookmanjee ; 100 kegs red lead, Essoofally Sumsoodeen.

Venetia (s)—39 boxes silver bars (Rs. 1,20,000), and 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,20,000), The French Bank.

Hughenden (s)—1 hogshed brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—1 case glassware, Abdoolally Tyebally ; 1 case glassware, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Malwa (s)—28 cases beads and 4 cases silver lemetta, Abdoolally Ahmedjee ; 487 boxes silver coins (Rs. 14,60,000), The French Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Beaun Umah—100 bales cotton, Kewaldass Tricomdass.
Carlisle—100 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Pragjee Luckmedass.
Kenyon—400 cwts linseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Hampshire (s)—50 bales cotton, Valljee Runchord ; 150 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Premjee.
Carmona (s)—157½ cwts linseed, Ghella Bharmull ; 200 cwts myrabolams, Finlay Muir and Co ; 626 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull ; 47 bales wool, Aga Syed Mahamed Baker Shoostry ; 120 bales wool, Bhimsey Nathoo ; 109 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewjee ; 61 bales cotton, Valljee Runchord ; 800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 9 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Corinth (s)—687½ cwts myrabolams, Damoder Soonderdass, 2,281½ cwts myrabolams, Perajmull Jairam ; 305½ cwts myrabolams, Mowjee Hurg ; 255 cwts wheat Luckmedass Monjee.
St. Albans (s)—893 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co ; 94 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Mohundass.
Wistow Hall (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Shamjee Naronjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Khutiow ; 75 bales cotton, Hurjewan Mohundass.
Bretton Hall (s)—800 cwts wheat, Heerjee Sewjee ; 102 bales cotton, F. Chrystal and Co.

FOR LONDON.

De Bay (s)—750 bags myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 16 bales hides and skins, Geo. Teil and Co ; 4 bales hides, Jamul Ladoo ; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 410 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 5 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 69 cwts gunja, Luckmonsing Ramchunder ; 450 cwts oilbaunna, Damodur Khuttow ; 45 cases rosa oil, Goolam Hoosen Mooljee ; 660 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Darien (s)—175 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 3,750½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Inflexible (s)—24,608 cwts wheat, and 1,340 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Peer of the Realm (s)—1,523 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sunrise (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Fairfield (s)—2,250 cwts rapeseed and 2,492 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Bridgewater (s)—500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Embleton (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Embleton (s)—324 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 54 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 666 cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Scots Gray (s)—300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scots Gray (s)—135 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Giava (s)—6 bales silk wast, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Seymour, Lieut. Col., Rifle Brigde, from leave, from Ootacamund.

MAY 11.

Macnaghten, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Bom. L. C., on duty, from Poona.
Stafford, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Roorkee.

MAY 12.

Welch, Capt., Staff, on leave, from Nusserabad.
Corri, Major, Half Pay, on duty, from Edwardesabad.
Benson, Major, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Bruce, Brig. Surg., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Seymour, Lieut. Col., Rifle Brigde, from leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Oldfield, Lieut., R. Fus., on leave, to England.

MAY 12.

Grant, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Hatch, Lieut. Genl., R. A., on retirement, to England.
Robinson, Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Peters, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Bennett, Lieut., Const. Dept., on leave, to England.
Gambier, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on leave, to England.
Stafford, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.
Steele, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Fawkes, Major, R. Fus., on leave, to England.
Ferris, Capt., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Slade, Capt., 10th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Welch, Capt., Staff, on leave, to England.
Benson, Major, 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Douglas, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Moore, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 1.

Major G. T. Carre, R. A., having been placed on half-pay from the 21st Feb., is permitted to proceed to England, at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Major :—Major T. B. Humfrey, Liverpool Regt. ; Majors J. C. Ross, M. A. Alves, and A. Hill, R. E.

At the examinations held on the 1st March and following days, the undermentioned officers passed the examinations noted opposite their names :—
Qualified for the rank of Major.—Capt. R. F. Williams, (1) (3), Rl. A. ; A. Bulford, (1) (3) (4), R. A. ; and F. J. Harden, (2) (3), Bedfordshire Regt.
Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, (3), R. A.
Qualified for rank of Capt.—Lieut. A. Lumb, (1), Somersetshire Regt.
Capts. L. F. Heath, (1) (2), Bom. S. C., and J. N. S. Kirkwood, (1) (2) (3) (4), Bom. S. C.
Lieut. E. A. L. Pym, Worcestershire Regt. ; and F. W. Dawson, Roy. Scots Fus.
(1) "Distinguished" in Military Law ; (2)" Distinguished Field Fortification ; and (3), "Distinguished" Military Topography ; (4), Tactics.

The following order is confirmed :—
Connaught Rangers, 1st Bn. order, dated the 12th April, appointing Lieut. F. S. H. Rickards, Asst. Instr. in Musk. to the Battn., with effect from the 18th Feb. vice Lieut. E. A. Grubble (offg.), relieved.

G. O. C. C., dated the 2nd March, granting fifteen months leave to England, on private affairs, to Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. W. W. Woodward, B. Brig. R. H. A., is hereby cancelled, that officer having been granted twelve months leave to England, on medical certificate by H. E. the C.-in-C. Madras Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have of absence :—
9th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Inglis, (Bl. Inf.,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th May to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.
26th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch, (S. C.,) to Kashmir, from date of availing himself of it, to 15th Oct., on private affairs.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date availing themselves of it ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified :—
6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. P. Sandeman, 6 months.
2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. K. R. Mackenzie, 9 months.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 2.

Capt. E. R. Elles, R. A., will be temporarily employed in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr-mr. Genl.'s Dept.

Under telegraphic instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—
South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. E. D. J. O'Brien, 1st Bn. and Lieut. J. Vans-Agnew, 2nd Bn.

G. O. C. C., dated the 3rd April, directing Lieut. O'Brien to proceed to England, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the half-yearly and quarterly committees held on the 3rd April are declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the standards specified :—
Higher Standard in Persian.—Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, R. I. Fusiliers, on probn. 31st N. I.
Higher Standard in Hindustani.—Major P. D. Jeffreys, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers ; Lieuts. A. H. Mason, R.E., H. F. Chesney, R. E. ; C. C. Townsend, R.A. F. E. Cooper, R. A. ; E. Grey, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. ; R. M. Maxwell, 1stB. J. C. Doran, 1st Bn. Rl. Irish Regt. ; H. B. Borradaile, 1st Bn. K's. O. Borderers ; G. Bowring, Dorsetshire Regt., on probn. 27th N. I. ; M. A. F. Taylor, Royal Munster Regt. on probn. 5th Goorkha Regt. ; E. E. Robertson, Seaforth Highlanders, on probn. 1st C. I. Horse.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for the rank of Lieut. :—
Lieuts. L. E. Elliott, A. W. H. Tripp, H. L. Dodgson, and L. W. Shakespear, Liverpool Regt.

On the recommendation of a medical board, Captain W. A. Eden, (M. By. 5th Brig.) R. A., is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS

Fort St. George's Gazette, May 2.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Stokes, Dy. Supdt. of Census, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 16th May.

Mr. Wigram, to be Dist. and Sess. Judge, Coimbatore.

Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, to be Dist. and Sess. Judge, South Malabar, but to continue to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge of Salem.

Mr. E. N. Overbury, to be Sub-Collr., and Joint Magte., Salem.

Mr. E. J. Sewell, to be Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magte. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.

These arrangements take effect from 10th June when Mr. Carr-Gomm retires from the service.

Mr. E. Turner to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge, South Malabar, during the employment of Mr. F. H. Wilkinson on other duty, or until further orders. with effect from the 7th June.

Mr. F. C. Carr-Gomm has been permitted to resign H. M.'s C. S. from the 10th June.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., C. I. E., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, privilege leave for two months, in continuation of the recess.

Surg.-Major J. B. Thomas, Zillah Surgeon, Trichinopoly, will be in charge of the Central Jail at that station during the absence of Mr. J. W. Johnston on privilege leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. F. C. Gittens, M. A., to be Chaplain of Trimulgherry.

The Rev. D. J. French, to act as Chaplain of Vizagapatam.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Estabt. of the P. W. D. :—

Major H. R. Mead, R. E., Supdg. Engr., to be Supdg. Engr., 2nd Class, from 1st March, temporary rank.

Mr. R. W. Norris, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, temporary, to be Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, from 1st Jan., temporary, subject to confirmation of appointment by the Secy. of State.

Lieut. O. V. Boddy, R. E., Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary, to be Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, from 1st Jan., permanent.

Capt. A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, to be Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade, from the 1st March, permanent.

Lieut. L. Langley, R.E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, from 1st March, permanent.

Mr. C. J. Uhsser, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, from 1st Jan. permanent.

Mr. G. E. Manson, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, from 1st Jan., permanent.

Mr. W. Jopp, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, from 1st Jan., permanent.

Mr. B. H. Young, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, from 1st Jan. permanent.

O'Connell, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, from 1st Jan. permanent.

Mr. W. C. deMargan, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, from 16th Jan, permanent.

The following transfers are ordered at the public expense :—
Capt. C.C. Ramson R. E., Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade, from the Trichinopoly to the West Coast Division.

Mr. A. T. Fraser, R. E., Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade, from the West Coast to the Trichinopoly Divn.

The Director of Public Instruction has granted leave of absence on furlough to Europe to Mr. James Bradshaw, First Asst. Master, Civil Engr. College, Madras, for twenty months, with effect from the 27th Jan. last.

Mr. P. Lynch, Head Survr., of No. 11 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted sick leave of absence for fourteen days, under Section 126 of the Rules, from the 27th March 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. R. A. Walters, S. C., Staff officer and Supdt. of Details, Fort St. George, is granted furlough (p. a.) out at India for one year and one hundred and eight-three days, with the necessary leave.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M's approval :—
Major F. B. Middleton, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col. Dated 4th May.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... May 17th .... 0h. 23·9m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... May 25th .... 5h. 32·3m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water	
				Hr.	M.	Hr.	M.
Sat. 13	.....	5	28 6	21 7	58m	1	36m
				8	3 a	1	59 a
Sun. 14	Rogation Sunday.	5	28 6	25 9	5m	2	28m
				8	56 a	2	57 a
Mon. 15	.....	5	27 6	25 9	58m	3	13m
				9	45 a	3	48 a
Tu. 16	English Mail expected.	5	27 6	25 10	43m	3	57m
				10	32 a	4	37 a
Wed 17	.....	5	27 6	26 11	27m	4	39m
				11	15 a	5	23 a
Thr. 18	.....	5	26 6	26 0	10 a	5	20m
				11	58 a	6	11 a
Fri. 19	.....	5	26 6	26 0	52 a	6	1m
						6	56 a
Sat. 20	.....	5	26 6	27 0	42m	6	42m
				1	32 a	7	42 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness &c. being a mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." " AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square	Rs. 675
Sympathetic	" 750
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.

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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
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LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WITTS—May 9, at Shahabad, Deccan, the wife of A. Witts, G. I. P. R., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGRAM—May 8, at No. 7, Royd Street, the wife of Paul J. Bagram, of a daughter.
INGRAM—May 8, at Lucknow, the wife of T. Lewis Ingram, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
MAGRATH—April 14, at Oxford, the widow of the late C. F. Magrath, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
MILLS—April 11, at Benares, the wife of F. T. Mills, Police N.-W. P. and Oudh, of a son.
SLOGGETT—May 4, at Fatehgarh, N.-W. P., the wife of Arthur T. Sloggett, A. M. D., of a son.
WARREN—May 5, at Morar, the wife of Colonel L. S. Warren, Commanding 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

CAREW—May 8, at Benares, Noel Mary, daughter of Surgeon-Major Carew, Army Medical Department, aged sixteen months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

THE new Coercion Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone leaves nothing to be desired on the score of stringency. Trial by jury is superseded in proclaimed districts, a Commission of judges deciding all cases without the twelve men in the box. Domiciliary visits are authorised. "Dangerous foreigners," that is, Irish Americans, are to be expelled the country, and the old provision of the Whiteboy Acts against any one being out of doors after nightfall is revived. The powers for dealing with secret societies, already very large in Ireland, are largely augmented. Finally, inflammatory journals are to be suppressed. This latter provision is doubtless considered necessary because the legality of the action of the executive in suppressing journals under the Coercion Act of last year has been contested, Mr. Forster being the defendant in a case in which the damages have been laid at the modest figure of £30,000. It is, no doubt, inevitable that the horrible event of this day week should lead to legislation of a very sweeping kind. Public opinion in England called out for a measure of which the severity should strike terror. If the present Bill attain its end, and in the course of three years society in Ireland be re-constituted under its influence, the Government will have a right to take credit for having, in the course of ten days, made two new departures, each as sudden and as divergent as could be conceived. The drawback seems to us to be this,—that in the new legislation account is taken only of English public opinion, and the effect of the drastic measures proposed upon the general opinion of the population in Ireland itself is left completely out of account. Had the Bill been less sweeping, it would undoubtedly have been accepted by a considerable section of the public in Ireland. Mr. Parnell himself stated that the Irish party would concur in measures of repression, necessitated by the atrocious crime in the Phœnix Park. But the present Bill has already excited the opposition of the members who were willing to accept a milder measure. There seems to be some danger lest the ultras who struck the blow on last Saturday for the express purpose of preventing a reconciliation between the people and the Government may succeed in their object. However, under the circumstances, whatever Parliament in its wisdom considers politic and necessary the Empire at large will accept, and every one will hope that the result will justify the intention.

SOME time ago an up-country paper stated that the Amir had murdered Ghias Khan, brother of Kudus Khan, in revenge for the latter's refusal to surrender the Governorship of Herat to a man of His Highness's choice. After a week or two the report was re-affirmed by the Allahabad Journal ; whereupon its contemporary claimed the glory of having published the news first. What if both are wrong? That Ghias Khan is still alive, or at all events that he was not put to death in the manner and for the reason alleged, we are strongly inclined to believe from a statement made to us by a correspondent in Simla, who is in an exceptionally good position to know all the really reliable information on Afghan subjects, and whose account of the actual state of affairs in Afghanistan—the southern portion of it especially—is certainly interesting. Our informant wholly disbelieves the story, and is inclined to attribute it to Wali Mahomed's followers at Peshawur, who, as we ourselves have said before, exaggerate every trifling rumour of "discontent" in Kabul ; or even, when they are at a loss for a report damaging to the Amir—the Wali's foe—deliberately invent one. As a matter of fact, the most trustworthy news from Afghanistan reaches India by way of Kandahar and Sibi ; not only news about Herat and Kandahar, but also about the Ghilzai country between the latter and Kabul, and even from Kabul itself. The native news writers—there is a rascally batch of them in close connection with the Peshawur refugees—are quick to discover the panic-mongers, and they fool the latter to the top of their bent. Here, we are inclined to think, is an instance which will greatly amuse our readers. On the 12th February last the *Times'* correspondent in Southern Afghanistan telegraphed a report to the effect that Kudus Khan was intriguing with Ayoub Khan, for the purpose of handing over to him, Ayoub, the governorship of the province. The *Times'* correspondent described the report as a "mere conjecture," and expressed an opinion that the rumour might possibly have been invented by the pro-English portion of the Kandahar population, who are anxious that the British troops should always be maintained within easy distance of the southern capital. The issue of the *Times* containing this telegram would have reached India about the end of the first week of March. The identical report, rumour, conjecture, or "shave" was gravely reproduced, under the imposing title of "despatches" from Kabul, on the 22nd March ; and of course it formed the text of a sermon of the fanatical stamp which has made a certain mofussil newspaper somewhat tiresome on this topic.

We have been at much pains to discover the true condition of Afghanistan, as far as this is possible to observers on the Indian side of the frontier ; and we are of opinion that as regards Herat—the key of the position—there is no evidence which would satisfy a critical mind that Kudus Khan was at issue with the Amir. On the contrary, there is evidence to show that both the Amir and the Governor are on really friendly terms. At the very time at which the Amir was said to have brutally murdered Kudus' brother, His Highness was in friendly communication with the Herat Governor. Messengers have often passed between them since the end of last January. These messengers passed through Kandahar, between which and Quetta there was constant intercourse ; and the most careful inquiries instituted at Quetta always elicited the same statement, namely, that both rulers were on the best of terms, that Kudus was singularly popular among the Heratis, and

TELEGRAMS.

THE WRECK OF AN ARAB BARQUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The Teesta returned yesterday, after having rescued both the pilot, Ewin, and the leadsman, Allen, from Refuge No. 3, on Bulcherry island. They were fourteen hours in the water; they landed in a famished condition and walked nine hours, when they accidentally came across the refuge. They were there seven days, existing on biscuits and water; and were once visited by tigers.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The *Gazette of India* notifies the transfer of Messrs. Drew, Cappel, and Johnstone from the Punjab to the Bombay Civil Service.

Mr. G. H. Batten's resignation of the Bengal Civil Service is notified; as also the appointment of the Hon'ble J. Pigott as officiating Judge of the Calcutta High Court from the 4th instant.

The Government High School at Fyzabad has been affiliated to the Calcutta University.

Mr. Hughes, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has been granted six months' leave from the 10th instant.

Mr. Blandford also gets six months' sick leave from the 24th ultimo.

Surgeon Caldecott, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Indore during Doctor Keegan's absence.

Mr. Harrison, Superintendent Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, officiates as Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda during Major Scott's absence on furlough.

Major Mayhew, with the consent of the Khan of Khelat, has been invested with the powers of a first-class magistrate within the district of Quetta.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, B. C. S., officiates as Accountant-General, Bengal.

Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy in place of Captain Muir.

Surgeon-Major Crocker, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed medical officer of the 1st Cavalry, in place of Surgeon-Major Williamson, resigned.

Cap. Little, Berar Rifle Volunteers, has been appointed Major Commandant in place of Major Bullock, resigned.

Major Grylls, Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the service from the 15th instant.

Seven promotions have been made in the Railway Branch, to fill existing vacancies.

VISIT OF SIR SALAR JUNG TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD DECCAN, MAY 12.

The Regent, Sir Salar Jung, leaves Hyderabad on Monday on a visit to the Viceroy at Simla. He will be accompanied only by Mr. Syad Hossein, his Persian private secretary, a medical attendant, and a small retinue. During his absence Rajah Narendher Pershad Chandoolal's grandson will carry on the administration.

Sir Salar is expected to remain at Simla one week. It is understood that during his visit several important questions relating to the Nizam's education on the termination of his Highness's minority will be discussed.

Sir Salar Jung travels *vid* Dhond and Manmar, and may visit Bombay when returning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BILL FOR THE REPRESSION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The House of Commons last night read for the first time Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland, by which a commission of judges will, in disturbed districts, supersede trial by jury. The Bill also authorises domiciliary visits, the expulsion of dangerous foreigners, and the summary trial of night prowlers. The widest powers are granted for dealing with meetings, secret societies, and in suppressing inflammatory journals. The duration of the Bill is fixed for three years.

Messrs. Parnell and Dillon both inveighed against the stringency of the measures contained in the Bill.

The Press generally approve of the Bill.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the British Government was concerting with France and the other Powers for the protection of Europeans in Egypt.

M. FREYCINET ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, MAY 11.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Freycinet made a speech in which he laid great stress upon the necessity of maintaining Egyptian independence.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara left here for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 11.

The Lall Line steamer Speke Hall arrived here from Bombay this evening.

LISBON, MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

GALLE, MAY 12.

Mail-steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. do.	91 9-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	117¼
Bar Silver	52 7-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£17
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£49

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,400,000 unchanged.
Bills Discounted	£20,900,000 Inc. £100,000
Bullion	£22,900,000 Dec. £400,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 43 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, MAY 11.

At 10 p.m.	81·3

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	87·0

According to a Poona paper, it is rumoured in Mahableshwur that His Excellency the Governor will leave that station about the 25th instant, and that Miss Fergusson will shortly go home.

The Earl of Ilchester has left Bushire for England *vid* Teheran; Mr. Melville has gone by way of Damascus; and Sir George Stepney has come back from Bagdad to Bombay *en route* for Europe.

Sir Robert Sandeman is expected back in India about October next; and will resume charge of the important Agency to the Governor-General in Beluchistan.

An accident occurred on Tuesday to Lord Airlie, of the Xth Hussars, resulting in a broken collarbone. It appears that His Lordship was out across country near Lucknow leading a squadron of his regiment, when his horse put his foot into a hole, and thus brought his rider to grief.

News from Teheran has been received in India to the effect that Ayoub Khan is to all intents and purposes a prisoner, and the sirdars with him are showing anxiety to leave for their homes in Afghanistan, hoping to be able to make terms with the Amir.

His Highness the Jam of Lus Beyla, accompanied by his son, is expected to arrive at Kurrachee to meet Dr. Duke, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, to-day. The object of the visit, a Kurrachee paper understands, is to settle the recent differences between father and son.

From Peshawur the Lahore paper hears that Captain Fulford's death was somewhat unexpected. The doctors had fears of haemorrhage, and were therefore in constant attendance; but he was doing so well that he was able to sit up, and it was hoped he might be sent to the hills within another week. He was sitting up when the blood-vessel burst. Dr. Patterson, of the 31st Native Infantry, was with him at the time, and did all that could be done, but he died within three minutes. Much sympathy has been expressed for the unfortunate officer by all ranks; almost daily telegrams of inquiry were received from their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. The funeral took place on Friday, the whole garrison mustering strongly. Captain Fulford leaves a widow and four children.

Colonel Fred Brine, R.E., is at Allahabad, interesting himself in the condition of the "Poor Whites" in that station. He writes to the local paper:—"On visiting lately the Allahabad Strangers Home and Workhouse, I noticed that doors and windows and a day-room with punkah and books were very much required at the former, and a punkah and books for the day-room at the latter. The *Pioneer* is supplied free to each establishment, and I have arranged that in case of sickness ice will be at once given free to the Strangers' Home, and that if the superintendents will take the trouble to send daily, Mr. Laurie of this hotel (Laurie and Staten's) will supply more newspapers gratis. I have only now to ask through your columns that the public will kindly send any old, but not too old, books to either place: presents of tobacco will also be most welcome."

The Sind *Civil and Military Gazette* states:—"We are credibly informed that almost all the ammunition made at the small-arm factory at Kirkee, near Poona, between 1874 and July, 1881, has been recently condemned, and that without any palpable reason, so far as we are aware, being forthcoming for this wholesale condemnation of cartridges and other munitions of war chiefly made there. Only the other day the I. G. S. S Tennasserim conveyed to Bombay, from Keamari, the large quantity of 3,000 boxes of ammunition, containing somewhere about 2 millions rounds of Martini-Henry and Snider cartridges. These have been recalled, it would appear, under the plea that 'they require to be modified!'" The explanation, we believe, is that though the ammunition in question gave good results when tested at the time of its manufacture, it deteriorated very rapidly, and is now quite useless. There was a close and anxious inquiry going on at Kirkee last year with a view to finding out in what the defect lay, whether in inferior powder, or in the cartridge. What the result was, we are not aware; but certainly the ammunition turned out at Kirkee has been greatly improved. No rifleman could wish for more even ammunition than that supplied (of Kirkee manufacture) to the competitors at the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting in September last. The Kurrachee paper adds:—"Brigadier-General Wilkinson, who had been asked to report on the condition of the cartridges served out to the brigade under his command at Quetta some time ago, is not inclined to mince matters; for he has announced the ammunition supplied to his troops to be very unsatisfactory. The result of his report has been that all the Snider ammunition has been recalled from Quetta. The Bombay authorities have further set forth as that to the fact that all cartridges of Kirkee manufacture, whether Martini-Henry or Snider, manufactured up to July, 1881, should be sent back to the Bombay arsenal forthwith, and that those of Dum-Dum or English manufacture should be supplied in their stead. . . . It will hardly be believed when we state that at the present moment there is scarcely a round of Snider ammunition in the Kurrachee and Quetta arsenals."

In regard to the new rates of duty to be imposed upon Indian tea at the Russian frontiers, the *Englishman* has had many inquiries as to whether these duties are also applicable to China tea sent through India, and has now ascertained that both Indian and China tea sent through India are subject to the same rate of duty.

The memorial to the Eton officers who fell in the Afghan and South Africa campaigns, which is now in course of erection in Eton College Chapel, is expected to be completed shortly and will be formally inaugurated on the Speech day, which will this year take place on the 5th of June, the 4th falling on a Sunday. The Prince of Wales will be the guest of the Provost, the Rev. C. O. Goodford, D. D., and will be present at the banquet in the College Hall, to which a large number of guests, including many distinguished Etonians, will be invited to meet His Royal Highness.

Mr. Labouchere, the *Standard* states, has obtained the first place on Tuesday (next), the 16th of May, for his motion regarding the House of Lords.

The three tourists who were believed to have been lost in the Rax Alps have had an extraordinary escape. They had strayed from the beaten tracks, and were four days and nights wandering about. The lady who was one of the party had several fainting fits and endured a great deal from cramp, and they were all driven to the most desperate extremities by want of nourishment. However, when the weather improved, they had strength left to drag themselves to the hut of shelter, and there, by the aid of restoratives and strengthening food, they were gradually brought round.

The *London Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of General Sir Charles Henry Ellice, K.C.B, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Turkish Government, a special telegram to a London paper says, has made repeated requests that German officers should be permitted to join the Turkish service, and at length the German Government has formally consented to the proposed arrangement. To this consent is annexed the condition that all German officers who agree to serve the Porte must sever their connection with the German army; but they are informed that in doing so they will not disentitle themselves to reengagement should they at a future time return to Germany. Through the Tukish Embassy at Berlin the Sultan is receiving many applications for appointments from German office rsof excellent standing.

Dr. Hans von Bulow, the famous pianist, has become engaged to Fraulein Schanzer, an actress at the Meiningen Court Theatre.

Perivale is a parish situated in Middlesex, where there are only three ratepayers. The chair at the Easter vestry was taken by the Rector, who alone was present. He proposed and seconded two gentlemen as Churchwardens, and then, having proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to himself for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, dismissed the meeting. The total number of parishioners in Perivale is 37, and, *Truth* says, the vestry meetings are orderly, peaceful, and unanimous.

It is said to be probable that Mrs. Alexander Carlyle will publish a memoir of her uncle after Mr. Froude's work has been completed, in the hope that her recollections and impressions may remove the unpleasant picture which has been acquainted with the language of a great and growing country."

Professor Haeckel, of Jena, the celebrated Darwinist, has reached Egypt on his way home from India, where he has been making scientific observations for the last year or more. On returning to Germany after finishing his researches in Egypt, he will publish an account of his tour.

The telephone as an every-day convenience seems to have taken an important position in Zurich. The Telephone Company of that city, who have just issued their report for last year, have not only two central offices, with which all their subscribers are connected, but have besides throughout the city eleven offices open to the public. Into these any one may enter, and have the use of a telephone for a quarter of an hour at a small fee, and may thus, through the central offices, communicate with any of the company's subscribers.

Emigration from Germany is this year greater than ever. In the month of March alone no fewer than 14,697 emigrants left Hamburg in 102 steamers and one sailing vessel, most of them bound for the United States. Of this number of fugitives from the Fatherland, Prussia contributed 8,719. The efflux through Stettin, Bremen, Antwerp, and other ports is not here taken into account. Last year the total number of emigrants from Germany was about 210,547, and this year the figure is expected to be much higher. The Hamburg companies are unable to find room for all who wish to cross the Atlantic.

Says *Truth*:—Last week I gave some extracts from the *War Cry*, the organ of the Salvation Army, and now I see that a protest has been raised in the *Times* against well-intentioned persons subscribing funds to the movement. It is pointed out that General Booth is avowedly its absolute and irresponsible head, and that, in the scheme which he has organised, he is an autocratic as the Pope. I should like to know how the money already subscribed has been expended. The entire family of the General, his wife, his sons, and his daughters, hold rank, and seem to travel about the country as it pleases them or their father. Are they supported from the funds? Moreover, so far as I can make out from the *War Cry*, every person who can show that he has been a greater scoundrel than his neighbour has only to declare himself converted, and to assume an absurd *soubriquet*, such as the "Converted Clown," or the "Devil Wallopper," in order to be dubbed a captain, given a uniform, and a salary. In towns which the army occupy the proceedings commence with "teas," then a march takes place through the streets, when instruments of all kinds are played and hymns bellowed: after which there is a meeting, which sometimes is prolonged until the next morning, at which men and women shout, weep, dance, pray, and fall into fits. I respect every effort to elevate the morals of the community, but I hardly think that all this sensational tomfoolery will be productive of any advantage, except to those who, like the Booth family, the Converted Clowns, and the Devil Wallopers, make a living out of it.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUNDER ABBAS, PERSIAN GULF, MAY 1.

Some important changes affecting the mercantile community of this port have since my last taken place. The late Custom House farmer, Hajee Mahomed Hasan, a Khojah merchant of Bombay, finding that the old system of merely taking the merchant's word for contents of packages led to fraud and wrong declarations, adopted the only course left open, viz., to examine every package, which naturally led to dissatisfaction, the consequence being that a combination of merchants and others suggested to the Seid-ul-mulk, under whom all customs are placed by the Shah, to put the farming of the Custom House for the current year in the market. This was acted upon, and the result was a bid of 70,000 krans higher than previous years, or 350,000 krans (at 218 krans per Rs. 100), the bidders being none other than a few merchants. I have since heard that fraud and smuggling are very common occurrences, and are increasing. Those holding shares in the farming not only make a false declaration of contents, but have been known to give an incorrect account of the number of bales, etc., arriving to their consignment. Persians, as a whole, are anything but honest, and view any innovation, however good, as an attempt to dupe them, to which feeling I may in a measure attribute the frequent complaints made to Government and others. It has been correctly remarked that the Persian, like the proverbial donkey which will not take to a new road, cannot go with the times, as ignorance and superstition predominate over common-sense, even to the extent of loss. If the present is sufficient to judge of the income of this combination for the year, I fear that they will suffer disastrously in the end.

People here are glad to learn that Government at last have recognised Assistant Surgeon Abdur Rahim's services by conferring the title of "Khan Bahadur" on him. I hear this gentleman has done signal service to Government in many ways, more especially by the record of his travels through the surrounding districts sent to Government.

It is a pity that Government will not condescend to place a proper agent here, instead of doing the business of the consulate through a Persian holding a Persian position, and by whom it is impossible that British interests and subjects should be attended to in the manner that could be wished. If I am correctly informed, I believe the British Government are loth to grant any remuneration for such services, so that when offered it has been quietly declined. Unless a provision is made by the authorities, instead of sending the doctor from Bassidore to settle matters, it will be directly the cause of annoyance and trouble which are easily remedied. It costs Government a large sum annually sending the doctor here, which would be easily overcome by adopting the only sensible way. One holding a medical position like the doctor in Bassidore would prove very popular.

One other difficulty is the want of a telegraph office. Any one requiring to despatch a telegram must wait for the bi-weekly steamer touching at Jask to enable the message to be forwarded; and in the event of missing that mail, the next course would be to send a private boat, costing Rs. 30 for the trip, and not at all times practicable, for the boisterous weather occasionally prevalent. The same may be said of messages for Bunder Abbas. There are two stations, Charbar and Ormara, which merely do translation work for the land lines, and these require clerks. Were one of the above stations dispensed with, and Bunder Abbas used, I am certain the venture would not prove a failure; at all events, the cost of the establishment would be recouped by the number of messages that may be sent, and senders who are now debarred from using the wires would then do so freely. This difficulty is complained of by all; so that a step in the direction I have indicated would meet with general and warm support. One other advantage is that senders of messages from Lingah can easily use this station, as boats ply daily, and there is a weekly mail communication between the two places.

We are now entering into summer, and for this time of year the place is keeping healthy and pleasant.

Trade is at a stand-still, and the busy season does not commence until after the Ramazan. Imports have greatly fallen off this year, and on the whole we are in a stagnating condition.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.*

It has always been a favourite, and generally conclusive, reason for not studying the Russian language that it was too difficult, and that all Russians worth knowing spoke French better than the Parisians. Although such arguments may seem natural enough, it is indisputable that no close acquaintance can ever be made with a people unless we understand their vernacular. At such a time as the present a knowledge of the Russian language appears specially advantageous to British officers. Grammars and text-books for initiatory study were, however, difficult to procure. This obstacle should, we think, be removed by the present concise grammar of the Russian language which Major Gowan has just published, and which he has with good taste dedicated to H. R. H. the Duchess of Edinburgh, herself a Russian princess and an admirable linguist. Major Gowan, in issuing his present work, had to decide between improving existing grammars, and adapting a native grammar, for the use of English students. He adopted the latter course, and selected A. Ivanoff's Grammar (16th edition—145th thousand) for the purpose. A good deal might be said on both sides as to the advisability of the course followed by Major Gowan. It is fair to say that native teachers do not appreciate the peculiar difficulties which present themselves to a student in the initial stages of study. On the other hand, it is equally true that foreign teachers never grasp the spirit of the language, nor the *nuances* of its phraseology, sufficiently to teach it perfectly. In a popular language, such as French, it is perhaps advisable to deal with both classes of grammars in turn; but even in respect of a language so liberally provided with manuals of study as the French, it would be a great benefit to students, even in the earlier stages, if they could have a translation of such a grammar say as Noel and Chapsal's valuable little work, which, though writen for French students contains much that would be useful to foreigners. In Russian Major Gowan has taken a wise course in basing his work on a native grammar; firstly because Russian grammars by foreigners are mostly the work of Germans, who are as little likely as the Russian grammarians to appeal to an Englishman's understanding; and secondly, because really popular Russian grammars can hardly be said to exist. If any deficiency is to be observed in the method of instruction, it is in those exercises which are now considered, and very properly too, to be one of the most valuable aids to the study of a language. Where, however, the study is wholly carried on under the direction of a master, this defect will not be apparent. We cordially concur with the author in hoping that his work "will be of use in enabling Englishmen (and especially English officers) to become better acquainted with

* Ivanoff's Russian Grammar: Translated, enlarged, and improved for the use of English Students of the Russian Language. By Walter E. Gowan, Major in Her Majesty's Indian Army. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., 1882.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Major Merewether, Captain Morland, Colonel Hancock, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, R. N. Khote, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

THE NEW POLICE QUARTERS, BYCULLA.

A letter from the Municipal Commissioner was submitted suggesting that the staircase at the new police quarters at Byculla should be built as soon as possible, as he cannot take the responsibility of sanctioning the work until he is provided with the necessary funds, and adding that the longer the Commissioner of Police is prevented from occupying the building the greater will be the loss.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was necessary to a have new staircase, the estimated cost of which had been given in his letter read at the last meeting of the Town Council.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.—What is the estimated amount for the new staircase?

Col. Hancock.—I think Rs. 3,000.

The Municipal Commissioner said the contractor told him that the building would be ready for use in a month; and he (the Commissioner) remarked that the immediate construction of a staircase was necessary to complete the building.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that the construction of the proposed staircase should be deferred, along with the other new works proposed in connection with the police buildings.

Col. Hancock proposed that the staircase be sanctioned.

Captain Morland seconded the motion.

The Chairman thought that the work should be commenced at once.

Mr. Mandlik said that as they had passed emphatic resolutions that no excesses should be incurred until sanctioned by the Corporation, he would oppose the sanction proposed by Colonel Hancock. The Rao Saheb remarked that the excess was not a matter of Rs. 3,000, but of a large sum amounting to some Rs. 80,000.

Colonel Hancock said that he would propose his resolution, notwithstanding what had fallen from the Rao Saheb. In the shape of his resolution, he (Colonel Hancock) wished to record his protest against the obstruction which had been offered to the completion of the work.

Mr. Mandlik protested against the remarks of the last speaker.

The Chairman explained that the Police Commissioner's office at Mazagon was in a building for which the Municipality paid Rs. 650 monthly. Within the last two or three years the lease had been renewed on every occasion at an enhanced rent. It expired on the 1st June, and if a further lease were taken, it would, in all probability, be at an enhanced rent. The Chairman pointed out that if the completion of the barracks at Byculla were no longer deferred, the Municipality would effect a saving; but he thought that the Commissioner of Police would not remove his office into the new police building without having a proper staircase. The present one was a sweepers' staircase, and it would be very shortsighted if the new staircase were not sanctioned.

Mr. Nowrozjee objected to the fine staircase which he had seen being called a sweepers' staircase.

After some further discussion, Colonel Hancock's motion for the immediate construction of a new staircase was put and carried by a majority.

THE TOOLSEY WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—"That the Toolsey water supply having again failed this year, and the water having nearly touched the bottom of the lake, it is not advisable to compel the inhabitants of the western districts of the city to consume the dirty, stinking, and unwholesome water now supplied to them by the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioner should therefore be requested to take immediate steps to supply wholesome Vehar water to the people, instead of the dregs of the Toolsey lake, which are calculated to injure the public health. That when the Toolsey lake was designed and constructed, the Executive Engineer on Special Duty estimated the Toolsey supply at the rate of 28 gallons per head as ample for supplying the wants of 150,000 inhabitants; that in the year 1880 the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 58,000 for increasing the storage capacity of the lake by raising the Toolsey dam and waste weir six feet; and Rs. 19,000 for special improvements of the Toolsey supply; that, according to the estimates of the Municipal Engineer, the former work was calculated to give 113 days' additional supply every year; that although the dam and waste weir have been raised 6 feet, and steps have been taken to prevent waste, the Toolsey supply has again failed this year. The Town Council therefore request the Municipal Commissioner to favour them with a report on the cause of such failure." He was strengthened in his opinion by a letter from Dr. Succaram Arjoon, in which he said that at the request of some of the residents of Girgaum he addressed to Mr. Nowrozjee a few words regarding the Toolsey water supply. One evening the water was suddenly found foul and stinking, and Dr. Succaram said the smell resembled that of "rotten rats." It was unfit not only for drinking, but also for washing purposes, and the filters ordinarily used had no effect in purifying it. Dr. Succaram said the foulness of the water had been rendered most conspicuous by its action on an ornamental Italian figure on his fountain. This figure was painted a flesh colour, but the water spoiled its human tinge, and it was now a rough brownish yellow. The change was produced in a single night, and Dr. Succaram considered that water having such an effect could not be fit to use. Even the poorest people had given up the water, and used its preference water taken from wells. Mr. Nowrozjee said he trusted much weight would be attached to these statements of a competent medical man, and that the Council, after consulting with their executive officer, would make an attempt to remedy the evil. Perhaps it would be advisable and practicable to discontinue supplying Toolsey water, and substitute Vehar water for it, until the quality of the former improved; or they might consider whether the water supplied to the western portion of the city could not be largely mixed with Vehar water.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Nowrozjee was quite right in what he said about the quality of the water.

Capt. Morland said he believed the water had improved that day.

Mr. Nowrozjee, with reference to the second part of his motion, said that at the time the works were carried out the Corporation and the public were assured that with the Vehar supply and an independent supply like that of Toolsey they would hear no more complaints about a deficiency or bad quality of the water. He was sorry to say, however, that they had been utterly disappointed. When they found that their expectations with regard to the Toolsey lake were not likely to be fulfilled, the Corporation on his (Mr. Nowrozjee's) motion sanctioned a large expenditure for the purpose of raising the storage capacity of the Toolsey lake. The Executive Engineer on Special Duty calculated that that would give the inhabitants of the western portion of the city a supply for four months; but the lake was now nearly dry. He thought an authoritative explanation in the shape of a report should be supplied, in order that the public might know what to attribute the present state of the water to.

The Chairman seconded the motion. He had heard complaints that the water was not fit to wash in.

Colonel Hancock said they all knew the water had been foul, and he suggested that Mr. Walton, who was present, should be asked the cause of it.

Mr. Walton said that with regard to the statement that the Toolsey lake was nearly dry, it would be satisfactory to the Council to know that at the inlet the depth of water was 45 feet. The water was no doubt foul and smelled badly, as it did at this time of year. The lake was one containing an immense body, and just before the approach of the monsoon much of the area was exposed to the air, and a strong sea breeze came up every afternoon. The dust was carried up in huge volumes and settled on the lake, and when the wind blew there was a perfect covering of dust on the surface, and that dust contained a considerable amount of vegetable matter. The Health Officer, he believed, was of opinion that, although the dust contained vegetable matter, it was not absolutly unwholesome. At this season, however, it would be remedied by filter beds, and if they had been constructed before this would not have occurred.

The Chairman said the Toolsey water did not appear to be so bad on Malabar Hill.

Colonel Hancock said it was very important to know whether the water which passed through the reservoir, or that which came direct through the main, was complained of as foul and stinking. He thought the water supplied to the Malabar Hill did not pass through the reservoir, and though not quite clear, it was certainly not stinking like "rotten rats." It appeared that the water which was supplied through the reservoir was complained of as much.

Major Merewether remarked that the water supplied at the Prince's Dock was extremely bad.

Mr. Walton said they were now passing the water into the reservoir through filtration, and he trusted that the reservoir would be sufficiently filled by to-morrow, in order to enable them to distribute clear water throughout the town.

The Chairman remarked that the subject was of very great importance, and he thought, therefore, that Mr. Nowrozjee's motion should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report. The Chairman thought that the Municipal Commissioner would, of course, do his best in the matter.

The subject was ultimately referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

BOMBAY.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Deer Hill (s), from W. Hartlepool; Pachamba (s), Bussorah. Yesterday:—Simoom (s), Portsaid.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; Cocanada (s), Kurrachee; Hampshire (s), Liverpool; City of Oxford (s) and Eastern Chief, London, &c.; Peer of the Realm (s), Leith.

The s. s. Clyde.—It was inadvertently stated in our issue of yesterday that "Capt. Adams" was the commander of the P. & O. steamer Clyde. Capt. *Edmond* commands that vessel.

An Old Offender.—Abdool Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 3 from the pocket of Babakhan Roshan at the Fish Market. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Attempted Suicide.—Jania Premjee, a woman living in Koka Bazaar, attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium last evening owing to the ill-treatment of her husband. She is in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A Municipal Case.—Mahomed Cassum was yesterday prosecuted by the Inspector of Private Markets, before Mr. Webb, for carrying on the trade of a butcher without previously obtaining a licence from the Municipal Commissioner. He was fined Rs. 6.

A Dishonest Servant.—Pandoo Baboo, a domestic servant in the employ of Junardhin Purshotum, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 10 in cash, belonging to his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Vittoo Bappoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 64, belonging to Gopika, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Seaman Deserter.—A European seaman named Charles Hine gave himself up on Thursday last to the police authorities at the Prince's Dock as a deserter from H. M. S. Dryad in February last. He was taken on board H. M. S. Amb, she being the only man-of-war in this port at present.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Dhondi, woman, aged fifty years, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the 8th February last, by her clothes catching fire while she was cooking her meals. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

Thefts.—Kheta Punna was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of the theft of currency notes and cash, gold ornaments, pearls, postage stamps, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 274-12, the property of Arbookrye Chagooram. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—A Hindu woman named Amba was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver vessel, valued at Rs. 45, belonging to Janbai, woman, living at Bazaar-gate-street, Fort. The prisoner, under the pretence of begging, entered complainant's house, and stole the property. Being an old offender, she was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Wrongful Confinement.—Chotoo Madaree, described as a musician, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wrongfully confining Cuppoor Jetha, a Hindu lad, in a room of a chawl in Videaram's Wady. The boy, it appears, was invited into the room by defendant, and as soon as he entered it the accused locked the door and confined him in the room for about an hour. The boy escaped by jumping through a window, but severely injured his arm in the attempt. The prisoner stated that he locked the boy up for a joke. He was fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Tanna Judgeship.—We understand that Mr. Watts has applied to Government to cancel his appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailed yesterday for London with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.

Mr. Gauntlett.	Lieut. Oldfield.
Mr. Roney.	Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Mason.	

For Brindisi.

Mr. Lormit.	Sir C. Turner.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Fifth Sunday after Easter—May 14.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 217 and 6.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 360, 363, and 223.

Rogation Monday, May 15.
Day of Intercession for Missions.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—United Service at Christ's Church, Byculla.

Thursday, May 18.
Ascension of our Lord.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong, with sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Fifth Sunday after Easter, May 14.

7-30 a.m.—Morning prayer and sermon. Hymns 142 and 143.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Hymns 468, 207, and 142.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

Rogation Tuesday, May 16.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

Sundays.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; evening prayer and sermon at 6 p.m.
Week-days—Morning prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.
Official time at all Services.

MAZAGON CHURCH.

7.—Holy Communion, plain.
8.—Holy Communion, choral, with sermon.
10-30.—Matins.
5-30.—Children's Service.
6-30.—Evensong and Sermon.
Sermon on Missions, by Rev. J. R. Hill of Banda.

Ascension Day—Thursday, May 18.

8-30.—Eve of the Festival, choral service and sermon.
7.—Matins.
7-30.—Holy Communion, choral.
8-30.—Evensong and Sermon.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a.m. in the Harbour on board the I. G. hulk Semiramis, at 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, at 5-30 p.m. at Prince's Dock on board the s.s. Wistow Hall. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock, on board the ship Carlisle. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15 a. m., Arthur-bunder at 10-25 a.m., and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m. precisely.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the European General Hospital, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, on the body of William Ogg, aged forty-five years, who died from apoplexy about twenty minutes after admission into the above hospital, on the previous night.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. Thomas Jones deposed.—I am Deputy Superintendent of the Government Central Press, and live in the Fort. Deceased was a cutter in Jonas Tyrell's employ. His age was about 45 years. I have known him for the last 20 years. He was addicted to drinking to excess occasionally. He had been a teetotaller for a year; that was about 2½ years ago. He lived with me. He was drinking hard about ten days, and continued in bed for four days. He went into the European General Hospital as a patient, but left it the day before yesterday. My wife told me that he came to our house, where he dressed himself, and went to work at once. He returned home about 6-30 p. m. on that day. He took his dinner about 7-30 p. m., but drank no liquor. Yesterday morning I met him at breakfast about 8-45 a.m. He then appeared to be quite well. After breakfast he went to his work, and returned to lunch at 1 p. m. After lunch he again went to his work, and returned about 6-30 p. m. He took me into his room and said a conspiracy was raised against him, and asked me to let him know all about it. He came to dinner about 7-45 p. m., and took some soup, but no other food. He was tremulous at dinner. After dinner I brought him to this hospital, when he had to be carried from the buggy into a ward. As soon as he got into bed his body was convulsed, and he died in about 20 minutes.

Henry Vincent Williams deposed.—I am a constable of police and do duty in 3rd section A Division. About 8-50 p. m. yesterday Mr. Jones came to the police station at Bazaar-gate-street, along with the deceased, in a buggy. Mr. Jones told me he thought deceased was suffering from delirium tremens, and said he was going to take him to the European General Hospital, and asked me to go with him to the hospital. I did so. When we got to the hospital the deceased was in convulsions, and unable to walk. He was carried out of the buggy and placed on a bed in a verandah of the hospital, and was seen by Mr. Hogan, the apothecary. The convulsions became stronger, and deceased died in about 20 minutes. I had known Mr. Ogg for the last fifteen months. He drank hard occasionally at long intervals.

Mr. William Hogan deposed.—I am assistant apothecary of the European General Hospital, and reside on the premises. The deceased was brought to the hospital about 9 o'clock last night. I saw him at the time of his admission. He was convulsed and could not swallow. I ordered cold water to be poured on the body, and administered other remedies. Deceased did not rally, but died in about 20 minutes.

Mr. William West deposed.—I am apothecary of the European General Hospital, and reside on the hospital premises. The deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 8th instant, when he was suffering from alcoholism. He was discharged the day before yesterday at his own request. He was not delirious while he was in hospital, and appeared to be quite well when he was discharged.

Dr. Robert Mouser deposed.—I am Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital. I made a

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of the celebrated Price & Co.'s perfumery, consisting of beard & grease, marrow oil, philicome, tooth and palate powder, indelible marking ink, castor oil, pomade, bloom of roses, trottles and macassar oil, perfumed fountains, smelling salt, glycerine soap, toilet powder, rasperry syrups, eau-de-cologne, lavender and florida waters, essence of jasmine, rose, geranium, white rose, kiss-me-quick, moor violet, millifleur, patcholy, rondelitia verbina, jockey club, victoria bouquet, frangipani, eau-de-lavander, toilet vinegar, carbolic acid toilet soap, glycerine, old brown Windsor, honey and transparent soaps, extracts of lime and glycerine, clothes and hair brushes, Sir Ashley Cooper's celebrated Jamaica sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome small pony dog-cart with removable hood.
1 handsome English built dog-cart with handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse and set of plated mounted harness.
1 Gujarat cow with calf in full milk.
1 handsome strong small pony dog-cart with handsome grey pony and harness.
1 very handsome grey C. B. mare.
1 Pegu pony.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rich China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome English built landau in very good order, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton in excellent order, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, a pair of handsome fast trotting iron grey Arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., the property of the late Surgeon-Major A. H. Hughes, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 basket pattern cruet and pickle and egg frames, vegetable dishes, ice-pitcher, biscuit and sardine box, tea set, fish knife and forks, set of mother-o-pearl dessert spoons and forks, pauffineu, plated epergne with glass dish, plated table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, linen, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, handsome open carved sideboard, pier, circular, oval, tripod, monkey, writing, dressing, and washing tables, what-nots, lady's davenport, drawing and dining room mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, drawing room, conversation and reclining couches, easy, folding prediea and travelling chairs, handsome carved centre ottoman, handsome book cases with miror attached, handsome 4, 2 and 1light hanging Tucko's myand lamps, handsome English Brussels, Cambay and Persian carpets, handsome iron and brass four-post beadsteads with spring matress, &c., complete, blackwood camp-cots, teakwood writing table with 9 drawers, handsome almirah with mirror doors, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horse, bath tubs, dispense articles and cooking utensils, valuable medical books, midwifery and surgical instruments, pocket cases, linen pictures, vases, table ornaments, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built strong light landau by "Grosvenor," London, in excellent order.
1 handsome English-built mail-phaeton by E. Kesterton, of Long Acre, in excellent order.
1 pair handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horses, quiet, both go in single and double harness.
1 pair of handsome fast-trotting, one chesnut and one iron grey Arab horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of brass mounted double and single harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.
The property of another gentleman—
A beautiful 17 shot Winchester repeating rifle with several hundred catridges, ready for use, all in perfect order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th May, 1882.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

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PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
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IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0
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Grauneberger (still).....	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.).....	,, 24 0	..
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	..
STILL HOCKS,		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN		
Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
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Steinwein	,, 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer	,, 25 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
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Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	..
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CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	..
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Volnay.....	Rs. 19 0	..
Chambertin	,, 26 0	..
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G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac.....	Rs. 22 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's do.	,, 24 0	..
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Fromy & Rogee's * * stars	,, 32 0	..
Do. do. Brandy. Superior (very old).....	,, 34 0	..
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BEER.	Per 1 doz. pints.	Per 2 doz. pints.
EXPORT STOUT	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 3 6
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Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
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Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	,, 15 0	..
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Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	,, 5 0	to 6 0

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1882. Rampart Row.

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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
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MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
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Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
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Send for a price-list.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.		
Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs. per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W't American	do. do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
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HAVE now on SALE, in addition to their usual stock, the following:—
Medicine Chests of all kinds,
Abdominal Belts,
India-rubber Hot-water bags,
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Waterproof Sheeting,
Air Cushions,
Elastic Stocking,
Magneto-Electric Machines,
Champagne Taps,
Clinical Thermometers,
Patent Medicines of all kinds,
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Ashworth's machine-made Metallic Comb-Brushes possesses the penetrating power of the ordinary Comb and the elasticity of the Bristle Brush Combined; hence its name Comb-Brush. Price ..... Re. 1-8-0.
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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

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Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete ... ... Rs. 20 to 25 0
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Rug Straps, Stirrup Leathers, Clipping Machines, Lennan's and Latchford's Ladies' Safety Stirrup, Iron Burnishers, Chamois Skins, Saddle Preserve composition, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste Kid Reviver, &c., &c.

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FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SHORTLY ANNOUNCED.

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ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
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ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

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Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

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TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if mature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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E. Gillen & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
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SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
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AMERICAN ORGUINETTES,
THE MOST MARVELLOUS MECHANICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF THE AGE.
Guaranteed to give more satisfaction for the money than any other Musical Instrument ever manufactured.
Each at Rs. 50, 25 and 23.
A MERE CHILD CAN PLAY IT.
Rolls of music at 4 annas per foot.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INDIAN PROSPECTS.

We take the following from a letter in *The Times* by "An Occasional Correspondent," dating from Calcutta, on the subject of "Indian Prospects":—

Improved methods of agriculture are engaging the earnest attention of the Government and of many zealous officers working individually in their districts, but such improvements are slow to effect an entrance into the traditional habits of the cultivators. The extension of irrigation works will certainly greatly increase the productive area within the next few years, and it is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Juland Danvers's report that these works are likewise a financial success.

But the Famine Commissioners directed the attention of Government to the desirability of diverting Indian labour into other channels in order to relieve the pressure on agriculture as a source of subsistence. This process has been going on for some years to a fair extent. The railways employ 150,000 natives, various manufactures perhaps as many, and collieries and works of that sort probably as many more. To give full effect to this movement, however, larger importations of foreign capital are wanted. And this is the general cry wherever one goes, no matter on what continent or in what hemisphere, "English capital to develop our resources." The case is always made out so clear and strong that the local residents are amazed at the dulness of the English ear to their unanswerable appeals. Where British possessions are in question of course their is a special claim on British money. But capital is cold blooded and unpatriotic; it will always follow the line of greatest (expected) productiveness. British India is opening wide its many mouths to receive the fertilizing stream, but, unfortunately, one rather large mouthful of six millions she has just swallowed in the Southern goldfields, though the major portion of it, no doubt, remains England, will probably cause a mark to be set against India for some time to come. It was not her fault, but India will, nevertheless, according to the common law of retribution, pay the penalty. What would not the six millions have done for India if wisely laid out!

It would require a volume to go over the various enterprises in India which are waiting for motive power. The most important of these are railways. Every new line that is made seems to create a want for a supplementary line, and the returns have been so good that the Indian Government considers the time has come when English capital should venture on these enterprises without any guarantee. They point to the example of Messrs. Rothschild and the Central Bengal. It is doubtless true that Indian railway construction has now reached that stage when, by utilizing past experience and profiting by fresh knowledge, short lines can be made which would be certain to pay, and it appears to be very difficult for the Government to understand the coyness of foreign capital under such circumstances. Lord Hartington and Major Baring have both appealed strongly to English capitalists, and Mr. Juland Danvers backs up their representations and points out that "money is plentiful in Europe," while "the credit of the Government never stood higher." Financial credit, yes. But it is precisely their financial credit which the Government wish not to pledge. Their credit in other respects is held by no means so high. Private railways would be very largely at the mercy of the Government, which being already responsible for 130 millions sterling of capital invested in railways, might, under a shifting policy, be tempted to build competing lines and so manipulate the connexions as to "freeze out" any mere private company. Since India became the sport of party politics no confidence is felt in the stability of any of the Government arrangements. "Fixity of policy," says Major Baring in his present financial statement, "has been conspicuous by its absence," and a railway company that was fostered by one Administration would be too likely to be bullied by the succeeding one. The only way to overcome these fears is for Government to resume the guarantee system, and if the prospects of remuneration be as good as they say they can run no risk in guaranteeing 4 or 5 per cent.

The marked success of the cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, after preliminary failures, has led to a great extension of this industry in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal, and in other parts of India. Nor does there appear to be any limit, practically speaking, to their extension, seeing that the mills work successfully in the heart of the cotton-producing districts, where there is an abundant population from whom to draw for labour, and who are also the consumers of the manufactured fabrics.

The jute mills in Bengal are well known as successful enterprises, having eclipsed the special industry of Dundee, thanks in some measure to the transfer of Dundee capital and Dundee skill from the banks of the Tay to the banks of the Hooghly. The demand for their products continues to increase, and keeps so ahead of production that some of the jute mills are making extraordinary profits. The growing trade in seeds and cereals in India is sufficient to take off any extra quantity of bagging that may be produced, and the Australian requirements are increasing year by year.

Coal is worked in Bengal by the East Indian Railway and by upwards of 60 other collieries, the total output being not far short of one million tons per annum. Iron mining has not proved the success which the friends of India would like to see, but the ore is there, and further experience may enable it to be worked profitably. Ropemaking is already a large industry. Dye works, chemical works, soap works, sugar refineries, silk works, and paper mills are all going concerns and presumably profitable. Indian breweries turn out two million gallons of beer every year, more than half of which is taken by the Bengal Commissariat.

There is this about India, that whatever succeeds at all is likely to succeed on a large scale; and the different manufactures now in operation may be regarded as little more than working models of undeveloped industries. Many small, and sometimes large, schemes, however, go wrong, the usual cause being that the capital invested is not accompanied by practical knowledge. This difficulty, however, is one which ought gradually to disappear as the fashion of paying a cold weather visit to India spreads and capitalists and practical men are thus given the opportunity of seeing India for themselves. The natives of India, it must be remembered, have neither the capital nor the initiative to assist in the development of the country, except as mere labourers and account keepers. The absence of capital where one would expect to find it in financial and commercial channels, is quite remarkable, seeing that India absorbs every year eight millions sterling of the precious metals. What circulating capital there is fructifies among the natives themselves at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and no enterprise which promises less is able to draw it.

Why the natives are so useless in pioneering is a subject that would repay inquiry, for all the education we are lavishing on them, at great cost, seems to produce armies of lawyers, clerks, and ticket-porters only. A Commission on Education is now sitting in Calcutta, but the terms of the inquiry are rather sweeping, and the Commission is too much composed of men who are directly or indirectly engaged in education, are called on to sit on their own work. Nothing important is expected from the Report of the Committee, unless Mr. Fredderic W. Walker, takes up the inquiry seriously during the Calcutta recess.

To an outsider and a layman the system appears to be top-heavy. India wanted Kinder-gartens and we have given her Universities, with all the philosophical and speculative literature of the 19th century. One of the results of this kind of learning is to inflate the very vice of the Hindoo mind and to draw away their intellects from mundane pursuits. They are always ready to go after some new thing in the region of religion and philosophy. Among our cold weather visitants this season has been an American lecturer. This gentleman tosses about the most momentous questions as nimbly as an acrobat playing with wooden balls, and he draws large audiences of educated natives. The religions of the past, the religion of the future, sin and punishment, are among the subjects of these popular harangues, to which the Bengalee Baboos listen eagerly. In one address, reviewing Canon Farrar's book, the lecturer would make a point by demonstrating that the punishment must at any rate endure as long as the sin, and another by enforcing the proposition that sin and punishment are, in fact, one and the same thing. The lecture on the religious future of India amounted to little more than strong assertion that the religion of India will be Christianity. A fluttering reference to the Brahmo Somaj brought Chunder Sen to his feet, who in a rather subtle but eloquent speech claimed great things for his new religion. Far from being hostile to Christianity, he said that India was already full of Christ. Judaism had revealed the Father, Christianity the Son, and the Brahmo Somaj was revealing the Holy Ghost.

These are the kind of subjects that delight the Anglicised natives, and it is, indeed, the noteworthy fact that a man from Boston can come among the Indian natives and interest them in such discussions carried on in the English language. But what the educated natives will not do is to handle and axe or a hammer. They are content to leave all the rough but necessary work of the country to be done by Englishmen, while they indulge the pleasures of genteel poverty and unlimited metaphysics. Some slight attempts are being made, especially by the Government of Madras, to supply mechanical and engineering education for candidates for railway employment, but this humble but useful work makes no show and is unattractive to the officials, who aim at English popularity of a certain kind. It appears, however, to be the great *desideratum* of India, if the vast resources of the country, both in men and material, are ever to be turned to account.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

In the House of Commons on April 20, on the Motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Lord H. Lennox rose to call attention to the strength and condition of her Majesty's Navy and to move "That, owing to the enormous increase in the ironclad navies of the world, the trade and commerce of the Empire is endangered, and that it is desirable that steps should be at once taken to make an adequate addition to the strength of the Navy." The noble Lord said a revolution had taken place in the shipping of the world. The ships of the present day were fighting machines, and they depended for success upon their gunners and their stokers. At the time of the battle of Trafalgar, England had 83 line-of-battle ships, while France and Shain had respectively 37 and 24, but when the hour of fighting came, England could only muster into the line of battle some 27 ships, the other 56 being engaged in protecting our trade and Colonies, whilst the allied enemies brought into the contest 33 ships. With regard to the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom, which our navy had to protect, he had some interesting statistics. He found that the trade of the United Kingdom amounted in 1878 to 614,254,000*l.*; and our Colonial trade to no less than 961,000,000*l.*—that being more than one-fourth of the trade of the world. The tonnage of British trading steamers during the same time was 4,200,000 tons; while the French was 420,000 tons. He quoted these figures to show the relative duties which the fleets of the two countries had to perform in time of peace (hear, hear). Our colonies and dependencies, too, which we had to defend, embraced one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly one-fourth of its population; and the total area was estimated at 7,647,000 square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of other countries. The total area of the French colonies was 355,629 square miles. England possessed at this moment, afloat and in reserve, 28 ironclads, and France 19. At home we had 17, and France had 14. It was an absolute fact that of these 17 first-class sea-going ironclads, three were purchased during a panic by the late Government, and ships which were so bought were not likely to be of that class which would be deliberately selected to add to our Navy, or to build in our dockyards (hear). Besides these three we had five coast defence vessels. He would say nothing as to their sea-going qualities; but he might point out that they were ordered upon the panic which followed the outbreak of war between France and Germany. They were brought under the notice of the Committee of Design, and strongly condemned by Admiral Ryder; and the late First Lord of the Admiralty had stated that they were only safe to go from port to port in fine weather (hear, hear). He wished especially to draw attention to the fact that whilst our heavy ironclads were knocking about in the Mediterranean—straining themselves, wearing out their engines and boilers, and, after four years' commission, requiring the expenditure of an enormous sum for repair—French vessels were quietly lying at home as good as on the day they left the dockyards, the police duties being perfectly performed by what were called obsolete ships. He had been charged with leaving out of his English list vessels that ought to have been in it; but he had not left out a single vessel from that list of ironclads which, except those included in the official documents of the Admiralty as obsolete ships. The next point, and the most important of all which he had to notice, was that of the building programme (cheers, hear). In discussing the building programme of the two countries, they must always remember one thing of paramount importance, and that was that wages were much cheaper in France than they were in England, and that the money voted by France for the Naval Estimates embodied a larger amount of work than the same amount of money in England. For the English dockyards there were voted in 1881-82 15,963 men, and this year he was pleased to see the estimate increased to 16,844 men. The policy which had induced the hon. gentleman opposite to do this he entirely approved of, and he congratulated him upon its success. After all, however, it was not an absolute and clear increase, because last year large numbers of workmen were discharged, and later on it was found necessary to have a Supplementary Vote of 50,000*l.*, which, he regarded, like the uneconomical way of overtime. While we had those 16,844 men for this year the French dockyards had at least 22,500 men (hear). This was not a spasmodic effort on the part of the Government of France. It was a careful and well-measured system of carrying out the programme which they started with great vitality two years after a disastrous war, in 1872, which they revised in 1879, and which was intended to be completed in 1885. When that programme was completed the French fleet would consist of no less than 38 ironclads, twelve second-class ironclads for coast defences, which had been suspended during further torpedo experiments, and 31 cruisers and other vessels. According to the English Estimates, in April, 1883, three fresh ironclads would be completed, seven ironclads would be appreciably advanced, two which were not as yet named would be commenced, and one was what he might call talked of. In the French Estimates for 1883 there would be five ironclads completed, nine would be appreciably advanced, and two new ones would be commenced or talked about. Taking the list of our fleet already built, this would give them a preponderance in 1883 of some three ships; but when they considered the French dockyards, with their enormous staff and their unlimited votes of credit, he should like to know where they would be when the year 1885 came round. The vessels to which he had referred in the French Navy were of the most powerful class, five of them would have guns protected by 18 inch solid steel armour; in five others they would be protected by 16½ inch steel armour; four of them at the water-line would have 20 inches of steel armour; two of them at the water-line would have 21 inches of steel armour; and four would have 18 inches of steel armour. The average armour plates of ten of these first-class vessels would be 19.5 inches, and their average speed 14.7 knots. Unless all that he had said was untrue, it was highly probable that in 1885 France, which did not depend on the sea for her food supply, which had few Colonies and an insignificant trade, which had a standing army of a million of men, would have an ironclad fleet even far more superior, to that Empire which used to be considered the mistress of the seas. He hoped the Secretary to the Admiralty would have bone enough to insist upon making the necessary additions to their Navy, in order that this country might keep pace with France in the maintenance of our Naval Power, it was necessary that something should be done to improve the *personnel* of our Navy, not only in regard to numbers, but also with respect to the training of the men for service. This year her Majesty's Government had reduced the marines by 600 men, although as against our marine force of 12,400 men, France had 31,000 marines, and 10,400 men. The French had a marine strength of 22,014 men besides a marine reserve of 10,752 men.

Mr. Bentinck, in seconding the Motion, expressed his firm conviction that the present inefficient condition of the Navy arose chiefly from the preponderance of the civilian element in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty.

Mr. Gourley called attention to the report of Admiral Phillimore on the Naval Reserves, and complained that in the matter of gun boats and light vessels of war we were much behind other countries.

Sir J. Hay said the fact was that this country required both large and small ships. If France and Italy or France and Germany, were to combine they would outnumber us by very nearly two to one.

Mr. Trevelyan said the noble Lord gave the number of first-class English ironclads available at home and aboard as ten, and four doubtful ones, and seven on the side of the French. But, according to the information in possession of the Admiralty, of these seven only four have been completed at all; and of the other three two have never been classed but as first-class ironclads. On the other hand, every one of the fourteen English ships is ready for sea at a moment's notice. Then, with regard to speed, only two of the French ships had been tried, and with regard to others it was extremely doubtful if they would fulfil the quantum of speed at which they had been placed. On the other hand, the speed of each of our fourteen ships was as well known as if they were packets running between Liverpool and New York.

The noble Lord said that we employed in our dockyards 16,000 men, but if they counted Malta they employed 17,000. He also said that we had only 12,400 Marines, while the French had a force of 30,400 Marines. There was no comparison between the French Marines and ours. Our Marines were really amphibious; the French marines are really their colonial army. Rectifying the calculations with regard to tonnage, our building programme this year was 11,460; the French programme was 15,250 tons. We invariably worked nearly up to the programme, but the French almost always fell short of it by 5,000 tons. With regard to the weight of the guns, the fact was that our 63, or rather 64-ton gun was heavier than the French now thought it advisable to build. The present Government were fully alive to the importance of an increased rate of shipbuilding. For the efficiency of the Fleet for the time being they were responsible, but for the numbers at the present time the late Government were responsible. During their first four years of office the late Government built at the rate of 10,000 tons of ironclads a year, and purchased 14,000 tons more; but when they began to see what the French were doing, instead of quickening, they relaxed progress. In 1878 they built some 8,400 tons, and in 1879, during year 7,400 odd, while the amount proposed for 1880 was 7,230 tons. That was what the late Government thought necessary in the face of what the French were doing (hear, hear). When Lord Northbrook succeeded to office he proposed to build 9,230 instead of the 7,230 tons of his predecessor, and in 1881 the amount was raised to 10,800 tons, and it was now proposed to build no less than 11,460 tons of ironclads. Mind, at the present time the French had no ships with 72 or 75-ton guns, and of French ships with 48-ton guns, five were either complete or progressing towards completion, but of four others the keel only of one was laid, while a second was going to be put on the slips on which another that had always been quoted as a French ship afloat was still in progress of building (hear, hear, and a laugh). The real fact in regard to the French ships was this. In 1872 the French Admiralty came to the conclusion that their Fleet was in a condition to call for immediate attention. Of thirty sea-going vessels, twenty-one were built of wood and plated with iron, and they were in other respects defective. Therefore, the French nation were invited to make a great and special effort once for all, not to increase their ironclad fleet, but rather to replace it. In 1872 a programme was laid down which was being more or less closely adhered to. The result was that at the present moment, whilst England had 26 ironclads in commission, including the Polyphemus, and 23 in reserve, with an aggregate displacement of 320,000 tons, France had 11 ironclads in commission and 29 in reserve, with an aggregate displacement of 225,000 tons (cheers). The French Admiralty had actually condemned no less than 17 wooden ironclads, with an aggregate tonnage of 71,780 tons, and even after that great clearance there still remained on the list 14 wooden French ships as against two English. As regarded ships in course of construction, the number of French ironclads designed or building appeared on paper as 18, compared with 13 English ships. With respect to guns he had said last year that no great Fleet was better armed than our own, but that statement had since been called in question by the noble Lord (Lord H. Lennox), who asserted that the French Fleet was undoubtedly better armed than the English. The fallacy of the noble Lord's statement he would now finally set at rest by giving a selection from special information supplied in a Report as to the number and weight of the armour-piercing guns in the respective Fleets. The total number of such guns in the French ironclads was 284, with an aggregate tonnage of 4476, while the number in the English was 480, with an aggregate tonnage of 6224. In unarmoured French ships the number of armour-piercing guns was 26, and their weight 201 tons, while in the English the number was 79, and the weight 880 tons. So much for weight and number. As to quality, so far from vastly superior weapons being universal in the French navy, only eight guns of the new type were mounted in finished vessels, and the rest of the old type were certainly not superior to our own. At the present moment there was only one French ship afloat which could not be pierced in every part by our 81-ton gun. With regard to the strength of the British fleet, as compared with those of other nations, it was important to notice that with the exception of France and Italy, all other Powers had left off building ironclads. It was also very important to observe, not only what was intended to be done, but what really existed. We should have ready to fight the day after to-morrow 24 ironclads, with a tonnage of 180,000 tons. The French had eleven, with a tonnage of 66,000. Of unarmed vessels, frigates and corvettes, counting those at sea, we had in commission 19, as against seven in the French navy. Taking the test of swiftness, he found that we had now building eleven ships over 16 knots, and the French three vessels; and that we were also building 44 ships of 14 knots, and the French 29 ships. All that the French had been doing in the way of naval construction, up to the present time, had been by way of loans; but this year the Finance Committee had resolved that now, and for the future, they would make new ships out of the taxation of the year. That was a strong proof that the French Admiralty had come to the end of their programme. The general conclusion of the Admiralty was that it was not necessary for the safety of the country to ask for any special grant for shipbuilding, unless the French Admiralty, when it had completed its programme and replaced its obsolete ships, went on building as fast as ever; but that it was necessary to carry out their programme of 21,000 tons a year, 12,000 tons of which should consist of armoured ships. He regretted to be obliged to contrast the English ironclad vessel from the Inflexible to Power; but it had been considered right to do so on this occasion.

Mr. W. H. Smith said.—The opinion was prevalent that our ships were not sufficient to protect the country, looking to the exertions made by foreign Powers. The present Board of Admiralty had allowed their existing resources to become more or less inefficient for want of repairs, and consequently ships which was at the bottom of efficiency of ships of war. Thus he found that a number of vessels, amounting in all to 54,000 tons, the repairs of which were to be completed in 1882, were voted in 1881-82 15,963 men, and this year he was pleased to see the estimate increased to 16,844 men. The policy which had induced the hon. gentleman opposite to do this he entirely approved of, and he congratulated him upon its success. After all, however, it was not an absolute and clear increase, because last year large numbers of workmen were discharged, and later on it was found necessary to have a Supplementary Vote of 50,000*l.*, which, he regarded, like the uneconomical way of overtime. While we had those 16,844 men for this year the French dockyards had at least 22,500 men (hear). This was not a spasmodic effort on the part of the Government of France. It was a careful and well-measured system of carrying out the programme which they started with great vitality two years after a disastrous war, in 1872, which they revised in 1879, and which was intended to be completed in 1885. When that programme was completed the French fleet would consist of no less than 38 ironclads, twelve second-class ironclads for coast defences, which had been suspended during further torpedo experiments, and 31 cruisers and other vessels. According to the English Estimates, in April, 1883, three fresh ironclads would be completed, seven ironclads would be appreciably advanced, two which were not as yet named would be commenced, and one was what he might call talked of. In the French Estimates for 1883 there would be five ironclads completed, nine would be appreciably advanced, and two new ones would be commenced or talked about. Taking the list of our fleet already built, this would give them a preponderance in 1883 of some three ships; but when they considered the French dockyards, with their enormous staff and their unlimited votes of credit, he should like to know where they would be when the year 1885 came round. The vessels to which he had referred in the French Navy were of the most powerful class, five of them would have guns protected by 18 inch solid steel armour; in five others they would be protected by 16½ inch steel armour; four of them at the water-line would have 20 inches of steel armour; two of them at the water-line would have 21 inches of steel armour; and four would have 18 inches of steel armour. The average armour plates of ten of these first-class vessels would be 19.5 inches, and their average speed 14.7 knots. Unless all that he had said was untrue, it was highly probable that in 1885 France, which did not depend on the sea for her food supply, which had few Colonies and an insignificant trade, which had a standing army of a million of men, would have an ironclad fleet even far more superior, to that Empire which used to be considered the mistress of the seas. He hoped the Secretary to the Admiralty would have bone enough to insist upon making the necessary additions to their Navy, in order that this country might keep pace with France in the maintenance of our Naval Power, it was necessary that something should be done to improve the *personnel* of our Navy, not only in regard to numbers, but also with respect to the training of the men for service. This year her Majesty's Government had reduced the marines by 600 men, although as against our marine force of 12,400 men, France had 31,000 marines, and 10,400 men. The French had a marine strength of 22,014 men besides a marine reserve of 10,752 men.

Mr. Bentinck, in seconding the Motion, expressed his firm conviction that the present inefficient condition of the Navy arose chiefly from the preponderance of the civilian element in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty.

Mr. Gourley called attention to the report of Admiral Phillimore on the Naval Reserves, and complained that in the matter of gun boats and light vessels of war we were much behind other countries.

Sir J. Hay said the fact was that this country required both large and small ships. If France and Italy or France and Germany, were to combine they would outnumber us by very nearly two to one.

Mr. Trevelyan said the noble Lord gave the number of first-class English ironclads available at home and aboard as ten, and four doubtful ones, and seven on the side of the French. But, according to the information in possession of the Admiralty, of these seven only four have been completed at all; and of the other three two have never been classed but as first-class ironclads. On the other hand, every one of the fourteen English ships is ready for sea at a moment's notice. Then, with regard to speed, only two of the French ships had been tried, and with regard to others it was extremely doubtful if they would fulfil the quantum of speed at which they had been placed. On the other hand, the speed of each of our fourteen ships was as well known as if they were packets running between Liverpool and New York.

The noble Lord said that we employed in our dockyards 16,000 men, but if they counted Malta they employed 17,000. He also said that we had only 12,400 Marines, while the French had a force of 30,400 Marines. There was no comparison between the French Marines and ours. Our Marines were really amphibious; the French marines are really their colonial army. Rectifying the calculations with regard to tonnage, our building programme this year was 11,460; the French programme was 15,250 tons. We invariably worked nearly up to the programme, but the French almost always fell short of it by 5,000 tons. With regard to the weight of the guns, the fact was that our 63, or rather 64-ton gun was heavier than the French now thought it advisable to build. The present Government were fully alive to the importance of an increased rate of shipbuilding. For the efficiency of the Fleet for the time being they were responsible, but for the numbers at the present time the late Government were responsible. During their first four years of office the late Government built at the rate of 10,000 tons of ironclads a year, and purchased 14,000 tons more; but when they began to see what the French were doing, instead of quickening, they relaxed progress. In 1878 they built some 8,400 tons, and in 1879, during year 7,400 odd, while the amount proposed for 1880 was 7,230 tons. That was what the late Government thought necessary in the face of what the French were doing (hear, hear). When Lord Northbrook succeeded to office he proposed to build 9,230 instead of the 7,230 tons of his predecessor, and in 1881 the amount was raised to 10,800 tons, and it was now proposed to build no less than 11,460 tons of ironclads. Mind, at the present time the French had no ships with 72 or 75-ton guns, and of French ships with 48-ton guns, five were either complete or progressing towards completion, but of four others the keel only of one was laid, while a second was going to be put on the slips on which another that had always been quoted as a French ship afloat was still in progress of building (hear, hear, and a laugh). The real fact in regard to the French ships was this. In 1872 the French Admiralty came to the conclusion that their Fleet was in a condition to call for immediate attention. Of thirty sea-going vessels, twenty-one were built of wood and plated with iron, and they were in other respects defective. Therefore, the French nation were invited to make a great and special effort once for all, not to increase their ironclad fleet, but rather to replace it. In 1872 a programme was laid down which was being more or less closely adhered to. The result was that at the present moment, whilst England had 26 ironclads in commission, including the Polyphemus, and 23 in reserve, with an aggregate displacement of 320,000 tons, France had 11 ironclads in commission and 29 in reserve, with an aggregate displacement of 225,000 tons (cheers). The French Admiralty had actually condemned no less than 17 wooden ironclads, with an aggregate tonnage of 71,780 tons, and even after that great clearance there still remained on the list 14 wooden French ships as against two English. As regarded ships in course of construction, the number of French ironclads designed or building appeared on paper as 18, compared with 13 English ships. With respect to guns he had said last year that no great Fleet was better armed than our own, but that statement had

AN AMERICAN GANG OF ROBBERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

The shooting of Jesse James, the outlaw and train robber, at St. Joseph, Missouri, April 3, has caused a great sensation throughout the western country. James had for a long time had large rewards set upon his head, but had paid little attention to this, and had lived in hiding at St. Joseph with his wife and children. He was shot by Jesse, who was his custom when hunted down heretofore, he had for a good while remained in Missouri, but kept generally out of sight, and was well armed to guard against surprise. It is said, planned the capture of robbery, with the aid of two men, Robert and Charles Ford. They, it appears, had been engaged in robberies with him before, but having made an arrangement with the Governor of Missouri to get pardon on the principle of universal amnesty, and capture or death, they were engaged at this time, according to their claim, only in a bit of detective work. The Express and railway companies and State and local Governments had offered rewards aggregating a large sum, so that the inducement for their action was strong. They had lived in the same house with James for some time, and at 9 o'clock in the morning on April 3 Robert and Charles were together in a room. Unconscious of danger, James, who had just got out of bed, unbuckled his belt, which contained his pistols, and threw it on the bed preparatory to washing himself. He was then unarmed. Robert Ford suddenly drew a pistol, a revolver and shot him quickly in the back of the head. He died almost instantly. His wife rushed screaming into the room and flung herself upon the prostrate body of her husband, and then rushed up to the police; the town was in a flame of excitement; and hundreds recognized the corpse of the great bandit, who had been so often reported killed, yet re-appeared. The murderer Ford is a young man aged 22, of so slight and boyish appearance as hardly to be supposed daring enough for such a deed. The murder was cowardly, and is so generally characterized, but it rids the frontier of its greatest outlaw.

The "James boys" have for years been the leaders of daring bands of robbers, most of their gangs, however, being now dead or in prison. Frank James is still at large. They were audacious and most cruel villains, and the sons of a Baptist minister. They were born in Clay County, Missouri. Frank in 1841 and Jesse in 1845, the younger being the more daring. Their mother is still living and appeared at the coroner's inquest, for she was proud of her outlaw sons. The atrocities of the civil war in Missouri made them familiar names. Frank joined Quantrell's band of guerillas in 1861, and Jesse being threatened with hanging by the Federal troops in 1862 was soon afterwards taken into the band, though but 17 years old. Quantrell's band numbered 300 men, committed the most atrocities. They sacked and burnt Lawrence, Kansas, murdering nearly every male inhabitant, Jesse in this raid boasting that he had shot down 36 persons. In September, 1864, the band was routed, and the outlaws, raided Centralia, Missouri, robbed the stores and then, capturing a railway train, stole the passengers' money and valuables. This was an atrocious massacre, in which they butchered 32 sick soldiers who were in the train going to hospital at St. Louis. These poor wretches were marched out and ordered in line by Frank and Jesse James. Anderson, the chief of the bandit party, then shot and killed every one of them, either Frank or Jesse handing him freshly loaded pistols as fast as he emptied them. A company of soldiers appearing upon the ground they, too, fell victims, and within two hours they had slain 80 men in the village.

Such deeds as these hardened their hearts and made their later atrocities comparatively trivial. When the war ended Missouri became too hot for the guerilla bands, and in October, 1865, Frank and Frank went with Quantrell into Kentucky, and for some time they were in hiding. In 1868, however, Jesse James with four others dashed into Russellville, Kentucky, and robbed the bank of $14,000. They next appeared at Gallatin, Missouri, where they robbed the bank of all the money it contained, and then, after collecting the valuables, killed the cashier. They then went to Mexico and remained in the Rio Grande frontier for two years. In 1870 the James boys reappeared at Corydon, Iowa, and robbed the bank of $40,000. In 1872 they robbed the bank of Columbia, Kentucky, and shot down the cashier. A few months afterwards an agricultural fair was being held at Kansas City, Missouri, near where their mother lived. The James brothers rode up to the window of the box office, and Jesse thrusting a revolver through, demanded the money. The money box, containing $10,000, was handed out, and the outlaws galloped off firing their pistols. Six weeks later they stole $4,000 from the bank at St. Genevieve, Missouri. They were afterwards chased north-west to the Missouri River, but on all trace of them was lost. They then took to train robbing. In June, 1873, they wrecked a train on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, and robbed the Express messenger of $6,000. Next they went to Gad's Hill on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri, took possession of the station, shunted a passenger train on the side track, and with three companions stripped the passengers of their valuables and robbed the express car of $11,000. Their fame became great in the country itself, and expert detectives were put on their track. Generally, the detectives were murdered, but in one of these contests, in 1873, in which two detectives were killed, one of the gang, named John Younger, was also killed. After this they were lost sight of for several months, but in 1874 they reappeared on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and robbed a train near Muncie of $24,000. The pursuit was hot, and two of the party were captured (neither, however, of the James boys), though both of the captives afterwards escaped. To elude further pursuit, the party separated, and the James boys again went to Texas. They reappeared in September, 1875, when Frank James with three others robbed a bank at Huntingdon, West Virginia. Within two hours over 100 men were pursuing them, and overtook them in the mountains about 110 miles from Huntingdon. After a desperate encounter one robber was killed and another captured, but Frank James and the fourth one escaped. Keen, the bandit who was captured, is still in gaol serving a term of 14 years. Frank James then rejoined Jesse in Texas, and their band was increased by the addition of several other outlaws, mainly from the Indian Territory.

In July, 1876, after careful planning, they stopped an east-bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Railway, at Otterville, near Sedalia, by putting obstructions on the line. They robbed the express safe of $15,000. One of the band was captured and confessed, three were killed, and only the James boys escaped. Their band was subsequently increased to nine, and they made their next expedition to Northfield, Minnesota. On the afternoon of September 7 the robber band dashed into the town, firing their revolvers, and halted at the Northfield Bank. While the remainder guarded outside, Jesse James and two companions entered the bank, where the cahier and two clerks were at their desks. For refusing to open the safe Jesse James sent a bullet through cashier Hayward's brain. Meanwhile the townspeople were aroused, and assembling armed, opened fire on the robbers outside the building, killing two of them. Jesse was in a tight place. He came out of the bank withought booty, and the gang, quickly mounting their horses, managed to get out of the town, though Frank James and another named Younger were wounded. Then began a pursuit that was carried on with unparalleled vigour, and attracted national attention. The robbers were in a strange country and 50 armed and mounted men were started after them in a very few minutes. The robbers during the flight got into a quarrel among themselves. Jesse James wanted to kill Younger because the blood from his wound made a trail. Younger's brother would not permit it. Then they separated. The James boys went northward together, the others remained in a body. The James boys were chased 500 miles, but escaped; the others were surrounded and all of them shot down, one being killed, and the remainder, who were horribly wounded, were captured, and are now serving out sentences in the Minnesota Penitentiary. The James boys, after being chased for weeks, escaped into Texas, and Frank James there had some surgical operation performed to get the Northfield bullet out of his leg.

They were then quiet for three years, but in the autumn of 1879 returned to their old haunts in Missouri and formed a new gang. On September 7, 1879, they robbed a train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Glendale and got $30,000 plunder, the robbers at once scattering. A strong party was organized to hunt them, and a former confederate of Jesse, named Shepherd, was taken into official confidence. He tried to get a reward for the alleged killing of James, but was found to be deceiving them. The gang committed two or three other robberies, and then collected at the farm in Clay County, Missouri. Here Jesse, whom no one else seemed able to shoot, accidentally shot himself, and went to his mother's house, where he hid till he recovered. Dissensions occurred among the outlaws, and Frank Hite killing another and having to leave the band. He confessed everything about the more recent robberies, and said that Jesse had killed another of the band in a quarrel about the spoils of the Blue Cut robbery. Information was obtained, and the Governor of Missouri, Mr. Crittenden, was able to put the Fords on Jesse James's track, and with the result stated. The Governor announced that he would not interfere with France, might in their very serious disadvantage. "Striving after absolute liberty and equality—those most pernicious of all doctrines—has made France the country of experiments in politics, is keeping the Republic in a perpetual state of excitement, and imperilling the peace of Europe and of England." As for the question of neutralizing the tunnel, the writer doubts whether all the European Powers would agree to guarantee it apart from war, and a demand betrays a sense of danger and weakness dishonouring to a great country like England "Besides, has not recent history demonstrated the worthlessness of parchment treaties? The military objections to the submarine railway will only lose their force and application when England adapts her army system to that of the Continent. But years must elapse before that could be effected, and meanwhile the tunnel might be a highway for Englishmen with the foremost abuse of their freedom dictated by the love of gain, and with their readiness to put the sword into their enemy's hand. He doubts not that since British money to the extent of nearly 200 millions has been provided for Russian railways, and since there are still plenty of geese on the London Stock Exchange willing to lay golden eggs for the Czar, Englishmen will still hasten to invest their cash in whatever promises a rich return, whether compatible with national interests or not. Passing then to the military branch of the discussion, the writer affirms that the kernel lies in the answer to the question whether the defence of the British Islands would be strengthened or weakened by the construction of the tunnel; and he contends that, for the impartial critic, there is only one possible view—that of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Proceeding with reasons for this opinion, he affirms that the building of the tunnel would introduce another perplexing factor into the problem of the island defence, and that considering the inefficient state in which all the other coast defences have been left, is even doubtful whether Parliament would vote money for the provision of such an elaborate fort as would be required to guard the mouth of the tunnel. But, supposing that all necessary precautions were taken to blow up or flood the tunnel at the moment of danger, where is the guarantee that at the given moment the machinery to this end would not turn out to have been rendered by corrupt hands, or otherwise, useless? He exemplifies his meaning by pointing out that vessels with water-tight compartments are sometimes sunk, owing simply to the confusion or mistakes of their crews, and recalls the fact that though all the Vosges tunnels were mined for explosion during the war of 1870, the French omitted from some cause or other to apply the spark to any single one, and thus the victorious advance of the Germans was greatly facilitated. Again, the Channel tunnel might in certain contingencies completely paralyze the defensive action of the British fleet; for supposing an enemy—say the French—to have got possession of the former, in what way could the armed vessels prevent the island from being filled with hostile troops? The circumstances of their geographical position and their essentially mercantile spirit have made Englishmen, he opines, much too supine, and over-confident in their national security, and forgetful of the fact that "one Sebastopol times the sword weighs more than gold. As to the Calais end of the tunnel, the writer suggests that Frenchmen have naturally no objection whatever to the enterprise, as they have the advantage of mostly on their side; for they would be enabled to exercise in any emergency more political pressure on their insular neighbours; and, in the almost inconceivable case of a war between England and France, the latter Power could stop the advance of the invader by pushing forward a single army corps. Dunkerque, Calais, and Cherbourg, all fortresses of rank, and defended by works, give France great defensive superiority on the Channel coat; and there are further provided some of the second class, like Gravelines, Havre, Fecamp, and Carentan. Behind these, again, as a third barrier, are the fortresses of Rouen, Paris, Lille, Arras, Douai, &c., would oppose a hostile army; and last of all Paris itself, with its tremendous walled strength. But, on the other hand, what has England to show to meet and repel against a French invasion? A few fortified ports such as Portsmouth, Dover, and Chatham, forming a first line of defence, but no second line at all, and London entirely unprotected. Such considerations, he says, are worthy of grave consideration material for much reflection, and make them pause before embracing the principle of universal brotherhood, which, despite their present friendly relations with France, might in the course of time prove very serious disadvantage. "Striving after absolute liberty and equality—those most pernicious of all doctrines—has made France the country of experiments in politics, is keeping the Republic in a perpetual state of excitement, and imperilling the peace of Europe and of England." 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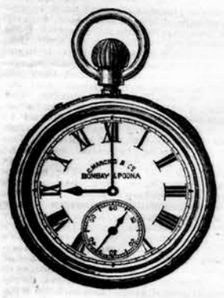

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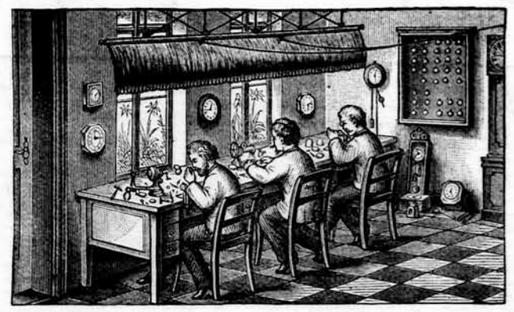

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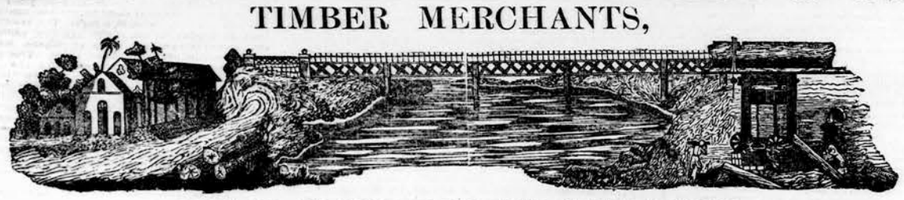

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Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

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Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated characteristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. **This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.**

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now **unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant**; and its value in this respect is daily becoming **more widely understood, and** its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that **we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills"** in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies **are matured in** sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, **and are guaranteed entirely** free from fusel oil and other noxious impurities, **the natural attendants of imperfectly** produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same **under a system that will enable us to ship this** article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, **and thoroughly matured.**

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal **London Club** Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

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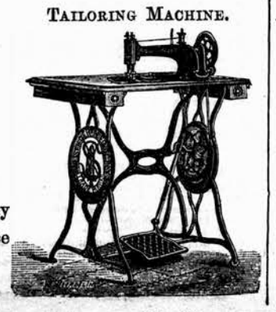

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